MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 MARCH 1983

Syria

Al-Kasm on Israel -- "An aggression against Syria is possible and expected, but we in Syria can confidently say that we are ready for this," Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm told the Council of Ministers in remarks reported by Damascus radio. He discussed the escalation of Israeli threats against Syria and declared that these threats are closely linked with U.S. plans to strike at the "Arab will" through an Israeli aggression.

Syrian-Soviet Joint Statement -- Syria and the USSR denounced the "uproar" that Israel is making with the support of the United States and the campaign of threats against Syria because of the "justifiable and legitimate measures" taken by the Syrian leadership to strengthn Syria's defense capability, according to a Damascus television broadcast of the joint statement issued following the visit of a Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation led by Presidium Deputy Chairman Temirbek Koshoyev. The two sides demanded an immediate end to the Israeli "aggression" against Lebanon and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They asserted that the United States "shares the responsibility" for Israel's anti-Arab acts and that it is exploiting Israel's aggression against Lebanon in order to entrench the U.S. military presence there. Syria and the USSR affirmed their desire to promote bilateral cooperation in all areas and to strengthen friendship.

Turkish Foreign Minister's Visit -- President Hafiz al-Asad received Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and discussed bilateral relations with him, Damascus radio reported.

Lebanon

Tripartite Negotiations -- After meeting with presidential envoy Philip Habib, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan warned that Lebanon is no longer willing to continue in a "vicious circle" and is not prepared to make further concessions in the negotiations, according to remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. Habib brought "nothing new" to or from Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said. In another development Foreign Minister Elie Salim sent a written message on the negotiations to Secretary of State George Shultz, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

IDF casualties -- An IDF soldier was killed and two others were wounded when their patrol was ambushed east of Beirut late on 28 March, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM. Another IDF soldier was wounded in an ambush near Tyre, according to the same source.

PLO Affairs

Officials' Activities -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and expressed the PLO's appreciation for Iraq's support for the Palestinian cause, INA reported. The president asserted that Iraq will continue its "unstinted support" for the just struggle of the Palestinian people with all available resources despite its war with Iran. Later, 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait via Bahrain for a meeting with Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, KUNA announced. In a statement to journalists he denied that Palestinian-Algerian mediation is taking place to end the Iraq-Iran war and stated that the aim of his visit to Baghdad was to hold talks with the Iraqi president and brief him on Palestinian issues, KUNA noted. In another development Faruq Qaddum, head of the PLO Political Department, left Amman for Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo announced.

Jabril on POW's -- Ahmad Jibril, commander of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), declared that he "categorically rejects" allowing anyone to visit the two Israeli POW's held by his Front, according to Radio Monte Carlo. During a meeting with an Austrian official Jibril said any visit to the Israeli POW's is contingent on Israel's admitting that it holds 112 PFLP-GC POW's in Israeli prisons, the radio added.

Habash Health -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has denied a NEWSWEEK report that PFLP leader George Habash "is dying in Damascus." PFLP official Bassam Abu Sharif declared that Habash is in good health and is carrying out his tasks fully, the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL -AWSAT reported.

West Bank Illness

The Mysterious illness afflicting Arab girl students from a Janin school was not caused by poisoning or nerve gas and is best explained as a "psychosomatic" chain reaction "totally unrelated to organic factors," IDF Radio reported citing remarks by the Israeli Health Ministry director general. Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat described the "poisoning" of the girls as "genocide" and an attempt to affect their fertility, KUNA reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Jordan's King Husayn met with Oman's Sultan Qabus in Amman, and the two sides stressed their support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and criticized Israel's settlement policy, Amman television reported. Husayn reviewed the results of recent Arab political moves and the two leaders also discussed bilateral relations, the television noted. Meanwhile, M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, is currently in Algeria on an "unannounced visit" to prepare for an Arab seven-member committee summit conference, KUNA disclosed.

Algerian political sources denied Libyan claims that the two countries signed agreements "paving the way for integration" during Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud's visit to Algiers, AFP reported. The sources said President Chadli Bendjedid reiterated Algeria's "traditional position on union between the two countries" which would be based on positive good neighborliness and the strengthening of economic, social, and cultural cooperation, AFP added.

Oil Pollution Talks

Officials of the Kuwait convention on Gulf marine environment protection held talks with Iranian officials in Tehran on ways to prevent damage from the oil slick caused by Iraqi attacks on Iran's Nowruz oilfield, Tehran radio reported. The head of Iran's environmental protection organization said afterward in remarks broadcast by the radio that the convention officials had approved Iran's proposal on the issue and the convention will convene a "council of ministers" session in the near future. Iranian Oil Ministry experts have thus far been unable to stem the oil flow into the Gulf because of the military situation, he indicated.

The UAE heir apparent meanwhile asked the UAE's supreme environmental protection committee to intensify action to combat pollution caused by the oil slick, WAM reported.

Iran-Syria

During talks in Tehran, Syrian and Iranian economic and trade officials reviewed bilateral commercial and oil agreements and discussed ways to send a greater number of Iranian pilgrims to Syria, IRNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 062 *30 March 1983*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Radio Monte Carlo: 'Arafat To Meet Al-Asad 30 Mar A 1
PFLP-GC's Jibril Rejects Israeli POW's Visit A 1
[Radio Monte Carlo]
PFLP Spokesman Denies George Habash Dying A 1
[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Mar]
Khalil al-Wazir Interviewed on 'Zionist Occupation' A 1
[Baghdad Voice of PLO]
Klibi Speech Opens Arab League Session [KUNA] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Bisharah Addresses Jidda Seminar on Unity C 1

BAHRAIN

'Arafat Arrives in Bahrain From Baghdad 29 Mar C 1
Makes Statement, Departs C 2

KUWAIT

'Arafat Arrives 29 March, Issues Statement C 2

QATAR

Oil Revenues Slump Not To Affect State Plans C 3
[AR-RAYAH 29 Mar]

SAUDI ARABIA

Radio Commentary on Israeli 'Chemical Warfare' C 3
Interior Ministry Rules on Illegal Aliens C 4

PDRY

Soviet Admiral Makes Statement, Departs 29 Mar C 5
Chairman Receives Libyan Planning Minister C 5
Cooperation Agreement Signed C 5
Minister Departs 29 Mar C 6
Aden Assails President Reagan's Comments on PDRY C 6

IRAQ

'Arafat Talks With Saddam, Departs 29 March E 1
Communique No 1,043 on War Operations Issued E 1
'Source' Says No Military Operations Near Nowruz E 2
[AL-ITTIHAD 28 Mar]
Planning Minister Meets With GDR's Albercht E 2
Briefs: Outgoing Lebanese Ambassador E 2

JORDAN

Sultan of Oman Arrives on Official Visit F 1
Husayn, Qabus Hold Talks F 1
Faruq Qaddumi Leaves Amman for Damascus F 1
[Radio Monte Carlo]
Senate President Meets With European Delegation F 1
Jordan-Yugoslavia Trade Protocol Signed F 2
AD-DUSTUR: APN Official Arrives in Amman [30 Mar] F 2

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting, Meets Habib G 1
Salam Meets Habib, Makes Statement 29 Mar G 1
Al-Wazzan Expresses 'Disappointment' With U.S. G 2
Partial Agreement on Security Arrangement Noted G 2
Salim Sends Message on Situation to Shultz G 3
Negotiations To Resume in Qiryat Shemona 31 Mar G 3
UK's Hurd Arrives in Beirut, Makes Statement G 3
Salim Meets Draper, UK's Douglas Hurd G 3
Hurd Talks to BBC on British Contingent G 4
Holds Press Conference G 4
Salim Thanks EC for Interest in Situation G 5
VOL Charges Israelis Distributing Poisoned Food G 5
Pierre al-Jumayyil on Iranians, Haddad, U.S. Role G 6

SYRIA

Syrian-USSR Joint Statement Issued 29 Mar H 1
Al-Kasm Says Aggression on Syria 'Expected' H 3
SANA, TASS Operate 24-Hour Telex Line H 3
[ATH-THAWRAH 20 Mar]
Al-Kasm Receives Turkish Foreign Minister H 3
Syrian-Turkish Agreement H 4
Turkmen Interviewed on Visit H 4

ISRAEL

IDF Soldiers Killed, Wounded in Lebanon Ambushes I 1
Soldier Killed Near Beirut I 1
Ambush Near Tyre I 1
Eytan Comments on Lebanon, Syria Problems I 1
Shamir on Lebanon, Peace With Egypt I 7
Reportage on Land Day Disturbances in W. Bank I 8
Disorder in Janin I 8
Police Alert Declared I 8
Curfews, Strikes I 8
More on Disturbances I 8
Radio Summary I 9

No Evidence of Poison in Janin Investigation I 9
Illness Due to 'Hysteria' I 9
Illness Possibly 'Psychosomatic' I 10
Peres Returns From Talks With Ceausescu I 11
To Report to Shamir [HA'ARETZ 30 Mar] I 11

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

AFP: Sources Deny Integration Agreement With Libya Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Zimbabwe Defense Minister Q 1
Iranian Official, Delegation Arrive for Talks Q 1
Paper Attacks Army's Morality, Practices Q 1
[AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR 21 Mar]
Disbanding of Military Establishment Urged Q 3
[AL-JAMAHIRIYAH 25 Mar]
Tripoli JANA Reportage on Happenings in Sudan Q 5
'Popular Uprising' Q 5
Sudanese Rejecting 'Sham Elections' Q 5
Former Army Officers Arrested Q 5

MOROCCO

Reportage on Visit by Spanish Prime Minister Q 5
Predeparture Statement Q 5
Gonzalez, Moran Arrive Q 6
Arrival Statement Q 6
Prime Ministers Hold Talks Q 7
Report on Talks Q 7
Bouabid Dinner for Gonzalez Q 8
King Receives Gonzalez Q 9
Gonzalez News Conference [EFE] Q 9
Gonzalez Ends Visit Q 11

SUDAN

At-Tayyib Addresses Rally on Libyan Plots Q 11

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Accra Reports Witness Testimony in Treason Trial T 1
'Americans' Gave Plot 'Blessing' T 1
More on Trial Testimony T 2
Government Denies Food Theft, Demands Apology T 2
Netherlands Envoy Withdrawn at Government's Request T 2
PNDC Secretaries Undergo Military Training T 3
Rawlings Says Country Will Overcome Problems T 3

LIBERIA

New Presidential Affairs Minister Named T 4
AFP Analyzes 'Difficult Economic Situation' T 4

NIGERIA

NAN Reports Ali Baba Statement on Immigrants T 5
March Oil Production: 900,000 Barrels Per Day T 5
Delegation Discusses Cooperation With GDR T 6

UPPER VOLTA

AFP Reports Ouedraogo, Sankara Speeches T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports RSA Bombings, Troop Landings U 1
UNITA Releases Names of Captured Czechoslovaks U 1
[Voice of Black Cockerel]

MOZAMBIQUE

Government Releases State Plan Figures, Targets U 2
Resistance Reports 28 Feb-20 Mar Actions U 3
[Voice of Free Africa]
Heavy Fighting Reported [Voice of Free Africa] U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

KwaZulu Chief Sends Sympathy Message to Lesotho [Maseru] U 4
Lesotho's Anti-South African Campaign Reported U 5

ZIMBABWE

Diplomatic Relations Established With PLO U 5

RADIO MONTE CARLO: 'ARAFAT TO MEET AL-ASAD 30 MAR

JN291430 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A well-informed Palestinian source in damascus has stated that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Damascus from Baghdad tomorrow to take part in the Land Day celebrations. 'Arafat will deliver a speech on this occasion.

The Palestinian source also stated that while in Damascus Yasir 'Arafat will meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

PFLP-GC'S JIBRIL REJECTS ISRAELI POW'S VISIT

JN291624 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] In Damascus Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command [PFLP-GC] commander Ahmad Jibril said in a statement published today that he categorically rejects allowing anyone to visit the two Israeli POW's held by his front. During a meeting with the director of the Austrian chancellor's office, Jibril said that any visit to the two Israeli POW's is contingent on Israel's admitting that it holds 112 PFLP-GC fighters inside Israeli prisons. He added that Israel denies the presence of these fighters in its prisons. Their names were not on the list Israel handed over to the Red Cross. He said that the mothers of the Palestinian detainees in Israel wish to visit their sons as well.

PFLP SPOKESMAN DENIES GEORGE HABASH DYING

PM291545 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Mar 83 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent's report:" "Abu Sharif Denies Deterioration of Habash's Health"]

[Text] Damascus -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] has categorically denied reports that the front's leader, Dr George Habash, is dying in Damascus. Commenting on the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine report, PFLP Politburo member Bassam Abu Sharif said: "Dr Habash is in good health. He is carrying out his tasks fully and daily directs the PFLP's work. He is here in Damascus and we welcome any journalist wishing to visit him."

He added: This NEWSWEEK report is totally unfounded.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR INTERVIEWED ON 'ZIONIST OCCUPATION'

JN292010 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Our radio correspondent has interviewed Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member. Brother Abu Jihad replied to the questions of our correspondent.

On the Zionist war currently being waged against our Palestinian people in the occupied territories -- the war of poisoning and starvation -- Brother Abu Jihad said:

[begin recording] These people continue to make sacrifices. They are the ones who are suffering the most from this occupation and the ones who are primarily confronting the schemes of our Zionist enemy. Thus they embody the Palestinian people's rejection of this occupation and express our people's determination to confront this occupation. From the very first days of the PNC meetings and even before, the continuous demonstrations expressed the support of our people in the occupied territories for the sons of these people who were meeting abroad. They told them: We are together on the road to confrontation. We look forward to pursuing the struggle to shake off the yoke of occupation.

The message of our people has undoubtedly reached our brothers there who pursued it. These people's upheaval has continued in every city and village. They have confronted the schemes of occupation, the Zionist enemy's aggressions against our holy places, whether against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi [Abraham's mosque in Hebron] the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or against our schools and refugee camps. Our people have faced the oppression of the occupation forces with their chests and with stones. The occupation forces will continue to escalate the measures of oppression, as evidenced by the siege imposed on Az-Zahiriyah, Halhul, Al-Jalazun, and our camps or by the operations with which they seek to scare our people, like the poisoning in Janin and Hebron. These operations aim at defeating our people's will. They want to frighten our people [word indistinct] and have them give up their land. Our people's determination, however, is far greater than all these attempts.

Our fighters confronted the Israeli planes that flooded as with missiles and bombs and brought destruction and desolation, remained steadfast, and continued to face the challenge until the enemy failed to achieve what he wanted. Our people in the occupied territories are doing the same. They are facing the enemy's bullets directed against the refugee camps, the killings, and the acts of terrorism with an increased determination to cling to their land, to remain on their land, and to express their rejection of the occupation [words indistinct]. This is a message to the world that we are people who fight and that these people will never cease to confront the tyranny and the injustice of occupation. They are doing their best to liberate themselves from all these acts of injustice from which they are daily suffering.

During the past few days we have been with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on visits to many Arab countries where we told them: This is the voice of our people in the occupied territories. The crimes of the Zionist forces of occupation continue. Where is the Arab nation? We are dutybound to knock on all doors with untiring efforts to make the voice of our people heard in the Arab and international arenas so that the appropriate stand will be adopted in support of these people. But before this there is the need to pursue the confrontation, the insistence on struggling regardless of the attempts to wipe out the militant spirit of our people. This militant spirit is the one which motivates our people and makes the world sympathize with us. We say, regrettably, that our Arab world, which continues to be divided, is still in a deep slumber. The Arab world does not follow what takes place in the occupied territories. The strong voice which comes from within the occupied territories, however, will undoubtedly wake all those who sleep. This voice says: How long will this Arab slumber last?

Our people always pose the following question: What shall we do? The reply is to pursue the struggle regardless of the oppression and terrorism. This is our only road to our salvation. We cannot have any other course. If we change this course, they will persist in oppressing us, terrorizing us, and killing the sons of our people. The only course we have is to express our rejection of this occupation, these acts of injustice and these crimes. This is the course of our people.

We shall continue to express our rejection of this policy. The voice of our people in Galilee, the Negev, the triangle, Nabulus, Khan Yunis, Gaza, Hebron, Ramallah, Jericho, in the refugee camps, and in every village will continue to be raised rejecting this occupation. Our people will confront this tyranny and will tell the world at large that they continue to reject the Israeli occupation adn that they will not refrain from doing so long as they continue to be determined and so long as there is one young man, woman, or child who continues to insist on expressing their will to reject this occupation.

This is the tribulation that our people are suffering from and the tyranny of the occupation under which they are living. This tyranny is unprecedented in contemporary history. The enemy is unique in his oppression and killings. We, however, say that our determination will be stronger and that our confrontation of the provocations will be far greater than any enemy attempt. We have no choice but to continue the struggle because we must realize what the enemy is seeking to achieve. This enemy wants to bury us. He wants us to leave this land. This, however, will not be achieved. The enemy will fail to achieve this because we cling to our land and will not leave it in spite of the terrorism and bombs. [end recording]

KLIBI SPEECH OPENS ARAB LEAGUE SESSION

LD291235 Kuwait KUNA in English 1033 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Tunis, March 29 (KUNA) -- The Arab League 79th session is expected to convene at the sub-committee level Tuesday to discuss reports and work papers on Palestinian, Arab and global affairs in addition to economic, financial, informational and administrative issues. In his inaugural speech Monday, the secretary general, Chedli Klibi, urged Algeria to retain the momentum of its efforts to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian war and asked other Arab states to work for the liberation of Lebanon from Zionist occupation and to avoid the recurrence of such mishap in any other Arab capital. Israeli's continued occupation of large Lebanese territory is a serious threat to world peace, Klibi said, adding that "the Arabs were humiliated when the Israeli enemy occupied an Arab capital for the first time and the feelings will remain as long as the Israeli occupiers are let loose in the Lebanese territories."

The secretary reviewed latest Arab developments and lauded the Arab unanimity in adoption of the Fes charter and the seven-member committee's tour. He hailed rapprochement among countries of the Maghreb and underlined the importance of Afro-Arab cooperation and Euro-Arab dialogue.

The Arab chief official highlighted that among the important items on the current agenda is the settlements campaign launched by the Zionist entity in the occupied Arab territories and warned against the dangers of such measures on the Arabism of the Palestinian lands. Klibi called for an international investigation into the Israeli occupation authorities' crimes against Arab civilians in a referrence to recent reports of the use of chemical weapons and poisonous gas against Palestinian students and demonstrators.

The secretary reviewed the financial deficit of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian refugees and suggested that the U.N. budget would be responsible for offsetting such deficits, or paying UNRWA employees from the U.N. budget similar to all other international employees.

Klibi cautioned against Israel's intention to launch two satellites by 1986 into an orbit very close to the Arab satellite which would pose a serious defiance of world norms and would intervene in the exchanged messages between the Arab satellite and the ground stations. "We should study this subject seriously since it heralds a shift from the Israeli military invasion of Arab territories into invading Arab space and spying on political, military and informational data," the secretary general concluded.

GULF AFFAIRS

BISHARAH ADDRESSES JIDDA SEMINAR ON UNITY

LD292056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Jidda, 29 Mar (SPA) -- GCC General Secretary 'Abdallah Bisharah has confirmed that the council has laid foundations capable of achieving the unity of its member states, a matter which consecrates the feeling of Gulf citizenship and consolidates Arab belonging. Speaking at a seminar held today at King 'Abd al-'Aziz University in Jidda entitled "The March of the GCC States," he said that the unity of the Gulf is a hope and action, and that the council has made a big stride toward providing security and stability in the region. He pointed out that the member states aim at the good of the region and the consolidation of its stability and work in the interest of the Arab and Islamic nations and all mankind.

Concerning the security agreement, he said that it had no relation to external security, but was aimed at organizing a method of exchanging ordinary criminals and at finding a studied way of limiting crime and organizing rules for punishment for crimes committed. He said that the security agreement complements the economic agreement; when the final stage of the agreement is completed, Gulf citizens will enjoy innumerable concessions in the field of work. It will provide him with further concessions in the fields of trade and economic dealings, while the security agreement widens the security circle and regulates rights and duties.

He explained that true political and security cooperation between member countries requires no agreement because there is concord between the Gulf states. He confirmed that the security of the Gulf is linked to that of the Arabian Peninsula, which in turn is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. He said that we are a confederation in which each state maintains its particular features in a general framework. He confirmed that the countries of the Gulf are more stable than those of the rest of the world; they should not be affected by the decline or fluctuations in the price of oil, as our resources are not derived from oil but rather from a noble heritage which is aimed at building a strong Gulf man capable of advancing his homeland toward progress and development.

BAHRAIN

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN FROM BAGHDAD 29 MAR

GF291442 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Manama, 29 Mar (WAKH) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Manama from Baghdad this afternoon on a short visit to Bahrain.

'Arafat will hold talks in Manama with Bahraini officials on the developments of the Palestinian issue in particular, and Arab causes in general, and also the current situation in the occupied Arab territories.

'Arafat was received on arrival by Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

It should be noted that 'Arafat is currently making a tour of a number of Arab countries including a 2-day visit to Iraq which he concluded today in which he met before his departure with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and discussed with him the Arab situation and the Arab and international contacts on the Palestinian cause.

Makes Statement, Departs

GF291712 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and the delegation accompanying him left the country for Kuwait this evening after a visit to Bahrain that lasted a few hours. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of the interior; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; Nabil Ibrahim Qambur, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Suwayr, deputy director of the PLO office.

WAKH carried 'Arafat's predeparture statement in which he said: I held talks with his excellency the interior minister on all that concerns the Arab issue in general and the Palestinian cause in particular, and the woes and problems facing us, particularly what is currently taking place in the occupied territories because of the crimes the Israeli enemy is committing on Menahem Begin's orders, including the poisoning of Palestinian students. He said: This poisoning will affect generations. We also discussed crimes being committed by the occupation soldiers and not by extremists. Soldiers commit their crimes in civilian dress, and one such crime is setting up the so-called Solomon temple.

'Arafat added that he also dicussed the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts being exerted to stop this war, the most recent of which was made during the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will continue to confront Israel's policy of aggression and domination on the Arab and international levels. He said the resolutions adopted during the Nonaligned Summit Conference in support of the Palestinian cause were unanimous, and that an eight-member committee was formed to work side by side with the seven-member committee which was formed during the Fes summit conference. He said: Our masses in the occupied territories are waging difficult battles against the occupation forces.

Concluding his statement, he expressed confidence that the Palestinian revolution will surmount all obstacles to face the blatant Zionist defence.

KUWAIT

'ARAFAT ARRIVES 29 MARCH, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD291935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Mar (KUNA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here tonight on a short visit. He arrived from Bahrain where he stopped over for a few hours after visiting Baghdad.

In a statement to journalists, he denied that Palestinian-Algerian mediation is taking place to end the war between Iran and Iraq. He said the aim of his visit to Baghdad was to conduct talks with President Saddam Husayn and to inform him on the Palestinian position and viewpoint on all current issues, and also to discuss the nonaligned summit resolutions with regard to the Gulf war, particularly since the summit approved the proposal submitted by the PLO, which was also agreed to by the Iraqi and Irani sides. In accordance with the Palestinian proposal, the New Delhi summit appealed to both sides to end the fighting.

Mr 'Arafat added that King Husayn of Jordan has not asked for his assent for joining the Middle East negotiations. Asked what his reply would be should King Husayn ask for such authorization, he said: We adhere to what our National Councils have decided.

The PNC -- the parliament-in-exile -- refused at its Algiers session last month to authorize anyone to speak for the PLO. The council said that it welcomed the proposal of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation, but only after the setting up of the independent Palestinian state.

The Palestinian leader said that he postponed his visit to Amman because of the start of the visit of the Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id to the Jordanian capital.

He said that he will acquaint the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, with details of the Palestinian situation in these crucial moments, and with the developments and changes taking place in the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of the end of the contacts of the Arab seven-man committee with the five major powers who are permanent members of the Security Council.

'Arafat described the case of the poisoning of the Palestinian girl students in the occupied West Bank as genocide and an attempt to affect the fertility of the girls. He declared that the killers and criminals who are responsible for this act should be brought to trial.

QATAR

OIL REVENUES SLUMP NOT TO AFFECT STATE PLANS

GF291110 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Doha, 29 Mar (QNA) -- 'Ali Hasan Khalaf, director of the Department of Economic Affairs at the Qatari Ministry of Economy and Commerce, said the reduction of oil revenues will not result in changing the course of development in the country.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today, Khalaf added that a long time ago, Qatar took into consideration the fact that it should not depend on one source of revenue, and on that basis, Qatar has intensified its plans for establishing heavy, light, and intermediate industries in order to vary the sources of revenue and consequently eliminate the danger of depending on one source of national income.

Khalaf stressed the instructive cooperation that exists among the GCC countries, especially in the economic fields -- a fact that should attenuate the negative effects of the reduction of oil revenues of these states.

Finally, Khalaf noted that there is full coordination among the GCC member states in all economic, industrial, commercial, and agricultural fields according to the economic agreement signed by these states.

SAUDI ARABIA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI 'CHEMICAL WARFARE'

LD300849 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Comment by Husayn al-'Askari, presented by Ahmad Hariri]

[Text] A wave of indignation is sweeping through the occupied West Bank against what is regarded to be the beginning of chemical warfare by the Israeli enemy against Palestinian citizens starting with contaminating [haqn] drinking water in Arab schools with poisonous material.

The inhuman acts which the Palestinian citizens are being exposed to in the occupied Arab territories -- the last of which will not be the use of poisonous material, this way or in other ways -- have caused more than 500 Palestinian students to collapse and be taken to the hospital.

Despite the fact that these acts took place more than 2 days ago, there has been no reaction to them by the international community which remained silent while hearing that Palestinian children and youth are being exposed to a fierce Israeli attack, the source of which is rancor against the Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular. The process of declaring chemical war on the Palestinians by Israel has, it seems, as its major target the next Palestinian generation now that the enemy's authorities have come to realize that acts of armed terrorism and suppressive savage measures have failed to frighten the Palestinian man or made him retreat before what Israel is trying to achieve -- to rid the land of its original population using many methods, including the confiscation of land, houses, and water resources in order to make the Palestinians emigrate from their land and homeland.

Today, when the Israeli enemy is resorting to means which are forbidden by all international laws and (?norms) -- the use of chemicals in doses that are injected into the drinking water in Arab schools -- the war of annihilation which the Israeli enemy is waging against the Palestinian man assumes a new and dangerous dimension which demands that the international community, and in particular its influential states, raise its voice not just by denunciation and words, but also by taking deterrent measures which will bring Israel back to its senses, check it, and prevent its continuous (?aggression) against the Palestinian man.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RULES ON ILLEGAL ALIENS

LD291645 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Mar (SPA) -- The Ministry of the Interior has called on all citizens and aliens staying in the Kingdom to adhere to the country's regulations and to ensure the lawful residence of every alien in order to eradicate the concealment of those who break the law.

Here follows the text of the statement by the Ministry of the Interior on this matter:

Statement from the Ministry of the Interior: Within the framework of the measures undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior to resolve the problem of aliens remaining in the country and those contravening the Kingdom's resident regulations and instructions, and in order to ensure the legally authorized residence of every alien in order to eradicate the concealment of law breakers, the Ministry of the Interior announces that the following must be observed:

1. No residence must be let to any alien until the lessor has made certain about his position and lawful stay in the Kingdom.

2. No alien lawfully residing in the Kingdom must take in any alien person or persons who are not lawfully authorized to stay in the Kingdom or rent a residence in their name.

The appropriate authorities will strictly follow up and apply these requirements. If the law is found to have been broken, whether by an individual or by real estate offices, the prescribed punishment will be imposed on those who have been concealed and the licences of the real estate offices will be withdrawn and the alien will be deported from the country and refused readmission in the future. God grants success.

[Signed] The Ministry of the Interior

PDRY

SOVIET ADMIRAL MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 29 MAR

GF291620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Fleet Admiral Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and commander in chief of the naval forces, and the delegation accompanying him, left Aden today after a visit lasting several days to our country. During the visit, he held talks with party and state officials and military leaders at the Defense Ministry.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Gorshkov expressed his satisfaction for the warm welcome and the results of the meetings and talks with party, state, and Defense Ministry officials. He said: I have conveyed the warm greetings and wishes of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He stressed that the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in political, economic, and social fields are within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty which was signed between the two friendly countries in December 1979. He said that the friendship treaty, which is a basis for strengthening the PDRY's role and position in the region, is of great importance and that it is natural to have cooperation in the military field and improve and develop the PDRY's defense capability in order to defend the revolution's achievements against enemies. He said that the cooperation between the two countries will continue, and is regarded as an important fact in establishing industrial production programs and in enhancing the quality of cadres.

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES LIBYAN PLANNING MINISTER

GF291404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today in his office at the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the Libyan delegation led by Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning.

During the meeting, fraternal relations in the planning field, economic cooperation, and the means to develop them were discussed. The meeting was attended by Staff Brigadier 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; and Salim Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the people's committee at the Libyan Arab brotherhood bureau.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

GF291846 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] An agreement between the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed today. On the PDRY side, the agreement was signed by 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; while on the Libyan side it was signed by Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning.

The agreement is to develop cooperation and coordination between the two countries in the planning and development fields, particularly in the fields of industry, fishing, agriculture, education, manpower, and training, as well as in the fields of mixed companies, oil exploration, and trade.

Minister Departs 29 Mar

GF291850 Aden ANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Aden, 29 Mar (ANA) -- Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, and the accompanying delegation which represents various sectors and committees in Libya, left Aden today following a visit which lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation participated in the meetings of the joint PDRY-Libyan economic committee which began in Aden on Saturday.

In a statement to ANA, Brother ash-Shakshuki said that during its meetings, the committee discussed a number of issues which concern both countries in the economic, industrial, agricultural, and planning fields. He said that an agreement was reached on many points which aims at strengthening, increasing, and developing bilateral relations. The agreement will be presented to the concerned sides for ratification and continuation of its implementation.

ADEN ASSAILS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMENTS ON PDRY

GF300630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the "News and Comment" program by Ja'far 'Aydarun]

[Text] News agencies continue to cover details of the tumultuous and threatening speech which the head of the U.S. Administration, Reagan, delivered where he spoke about the PDRY. This is the first time the PDRY has been included in speeches by U.S. leaders since ties were severed with the United States a few months after PDRY's independence.

It has been the habit that the antagonist U.S. talk -- on the PDRY progressive regime, its foreign policy, which is opposed to imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination, and whose aim is that of ensuring the freedom of the peoples, ensuring peaceful coexistence among the various social regimes of the world's countries in order to protect peace, and ensure equitable international cooperation and thus serve social progress -- usually comes through statements issued by many who are opposed to the present head of the U.S. Administration.

The implications of Reagan's speech, in this way and for the first time, against the PDRY -- being the head of the U.S. Administration -- can be understood if we go back to past years when the anti-PDRY U.S. Administration's statements were mostly restricted to the secretaries of state or the secretaries of defense and other influential officials. As a result, various forms of economic warfare, in addition to forms of aggression and sabotage, were practiced.

It was only last year that the CIA and its agents in local reactionary circles plotted an unforgiveable crime to burn the capital, Aden, and to parachute troops into the capital. This plot was prepared with the collaboration of the traitor As-Sadat before his assassination. This plan was exposed by the Egyptian National Movement.

Now Reagan has become the first U.S. head of state since the independence of the PDRY to attack our progressive regime and our peaceful foreign policies. This seems more than an escalation of the antagonist media campaign. This shows concealed intentions aimed at the independence of our country, at the stability of our progressive regime, and at all efforts undertaken by the peoples of our region which are designed to confront the danger of the imperialist military presence and to make the bases of peaceful coexistence and cooperation take root.

Reagan ignored the fact that the PDRY is part of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. Moreover, the PDRY is part of the Arabian Peninsula's population, and geographic and geologic structure. He also ignored the fact that our country, the PDRY, tries hard to make cultural progress through rebuilding, renovation, and developing all forms of life. Reagan has a campaign of lies and has cast doubts on whatever is necessary and vital to a sovereign country, and for a people that valiantly struggles under difficult conditions in order to overcome inherited backwardness. In sum, the implications of Reagan's position toward our country is that any progress we make, such as construction of schools, medical centers, roads, and factories, are strategic posts and capabilities that are directed against the safety and security of the United States.

Had Reagan not been the head of the U.S. Administration, and had he remained an unsuccessful actor as he was before, and had he made this speech in a secondary role in a meaningless comic film, then this would not have drawn our attention or would it be considered dangerous. But as Reagan assumes the leadership of the biggest and strongest imperialist country, then the lies he fabricated about our country and its peaceful foreign policy -- which are not subject to argument -- are understood by our part, by our state, and our people as being much more than stemming from the spirit of arrogance and hegemony.

Through tangible experiences, this can be understood as being part of the antagonist acts setting the stage for aggression. This is actually part of a general plan whose first steps are aimed at attempting to eliminate our progressive regime. Moreover, there are other parts of this plan that end with destroying the sovereignty of all the peoples in our region, and their right to self-determination and independent progress. This is also aimed at placing this region under the absolute and final hegemony and domination of U.S. imperialism.

Our party, state, and people reassert -- in accordance with the lesson we learned from this experience and from the statement which Reagan made -- the will to undertake whatever is just for us and whatever is necessary in order to defend our national sovereignty and our progressive regime. We will exert all necessary and possible efforts in order to ensure the unity of all well-intentioned states in our region which admire national sovereignty stability, and progress, and thus confront these imperialist, aggressive dangers that are led and directed by the United States.

'ARAFAT TALKS WITH SADDAM, DEPARTS 29 MARCH

JN291332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1259 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn received here today Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and discussed with him the Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian cause and the Arab and international contacts pertaining to it. 'Arafat presented the results of the recent PNC meeting and expressed the PLO's appreciation of Iraq's support fot the Palestinian cause.

President Saddam Hysayn asserted that despite the circumstances of the war, which is imposed on it by the Iranian regime, Iraq will continue its unstinted support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO efforts in this field, with all the resources available to it.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, chief of the president's office; and Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad today after a 24-hour visit to Iraq. He was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

COMMUNIQUE NO 1,043 ON WAR OPERATIONS ISSUED

JN291717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA) -- The counted losses inflicted on the Iranian forces at the hands of the Iraqi forces amounted to 15 men killed, 1 soldier captured, and 3 observation posts, 4 infantry positions, 2 hardware stockpiles and 1 excavator destroyed. Iraqi Armed Forces Communique No 1,043 issued here this evening said the Iraqi antiaircraft defenses confronted two Iranian planes which attempted to approach Iraq's international borders in the Ash-Shib area today and shot down one of them which was seen exploding in the air. The other plane fled. The communique also said that the artillery of the Khomeyniite clique today shelled Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and Khurmal injuring three civilians, including two women, and damaging a secondary school for girls, two houses, and one restaurant in Mandali.

The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The victorious soldiers of principles and truth are continuing their daring activities at the front against the forces of the ruling clique of evil and charlatanism in Iran. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. At 1130 today, our antiaircraft defenses confronted two enemy fighter planes which attempted to approach our international border in the Ash-Shib area of the Maysan sector, and shot down one of them which was seen exploding in the air. The other plane fled deep inside enemy territory.

2. Our forward units spotted a group of enemy personnel in front of our positions in the central sector of the front. Using various weapons, our forces pounded them killing 11 and destroying 3 observation posts. In the same sector, one of our forward units captured an enemy soldier who was subsequently removed to the rear positions in the front.

3. Two were killed and four infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. Two were killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One excavator was destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

6. Today, the artillery of the mean Khomeyniite clique continued to shell Basra, Mandali, and their environs; Zurbatiyah, and Khurmal. The shelling injured three civilians, including two women, and damaged a secondary school for girls. Two houses and one restaurant in Mandali along with a number of civilian installations in Basra, Zurbatiyah, and Khurmal were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 March 1983

'SOURCE' SAYS NO MILITARY OPERATIONS NEAR NOWRUZ

GF291500 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] An Iraqi source in the UAE affirmed to AL-ITTIHAD yesterday the effectiveness of the decision of the Iraqi command regarding the cessation of military operations by Iraq in the area near the Iranian onshore oilfield of Nowruz. The cessation of military operations was meant to boost the efforts being exerted to maintain the oilfield and to combat the oil slick being formed from oil leaking from it. The same source also affirmed his country's cooperation with the regional organization for marine environmental protection, which is based in Kuwait, in controlling the slick and in alleviating the danger of pollution from the coasts of the Arab Gulf countries.

PLANNING MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR'S ALBERCHT

JN291600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA) -- Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj met here today with Dr Dieter Albercht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

The minister presented a thorough explanation of the national development process currently taking place in Iraq, and the Iraqi people's insistence on the continuation of construction and progress despite the agresson of the Iranian regime.

Albercht expressed his country's satisfaction with the good relations with Iraq, and its desire to promote cooperation in the field of exchanging information and planning in the interest of the two peoples. He also reiterated his country's desire to carry out a number of development projects in Iraq.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING LEBANESE AMBASSADOR -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, today received Pierre Ziyadah, Lebanese ambassador in Baghdad, who came to bid farewell at the end of his term in Baghdad. [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 83 JN]

SULTAN OF OMAN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN291223 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived in Amman at noon today on a 3-day official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn. His majesty the king received His Majesty Sultan Qabus on his arrival at Amman airport.

Sultan Qabus is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of: His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; His Highness Faysal ibn 'Ali, minister of national heritage and culture; the minister of royal diwan affairs; the minister of health; the minister of education and youth affairs; the minister of information; the minister of state for foreign affairs; the Omani ambassador to Jordan, and a number of officials.

Husayn, Qabus Hold Talks

JN291900 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Jordanian side under His Majesty King Husayn and the Omani side under His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id held a session of official talks in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

The two sides reviewed current Arab issues, developments of the situation in the Middle East, with special emphasis on the Palestinian cause, given that it is the central issue of the dispute in the region, and the Arab efforts that aim at saving the Arab land, liberating the kinfolk, and achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace based on justice and rights.

The two sides stressed their support for the safeguarding of the kinfolk on their national soil and their confrontation of the Israeli practices which aim at establishing settlements on the Palestinian land, changing its Arab character, and emptying it of its rightful owners.

His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the results of Arab political moves in the international arena, represented in the efforts of the Arab seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit, and its contacts with the leaders of the countries which are permanent members in the UN Security Council.

The two sides discussed the joint cooperation and close relations that exist between the two fraternal countries and ways of promoting them.

FARUQ QADDUMI LEAVES AMMAN FOR DAMASCUS

JN291122 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Amman for Damascus today ending a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

SENATE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH EUROPEAN DELEGATION

JN291727 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Senate President Ahmad at-Tarawinah today met with the European Parliament delegation which arrived in Amman this morning. A number of Senate members also attended the meeting.

At-Tarawinah reviewed with the head of the delegation, Luc Beyer de Ryke, and the delegation members, the Middle East issue and the peace plans being proposed to solve it. At-Taraminah stressed that the achievement of a just peace in the region is the only guarantee for its stability and that Jordan, which lives the issue in all its dimensions, has always realized that the guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights is the only means to achieve peace in the region.

On the European Parliament's role, he said Jordan appreciates the European role expressed by the Venice Declaration of June 1980 and the Brussels statement, and considers them as important steps for the international community in taking a clear and just stand toward the essential issue of the Middle East conflict. He added that the bloody incidents in the region, and the continuation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories, call for more European efforts, especially in light of the positive peaceful moves of the Arab states expressed by the Fes resolutions.

At-Tarawinah stressed the firmness of the Jordanian role towards challenges and explained to the delegation members the practices of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories and their plan to empty the occupied territories of their legitimate owners and to disturb stability in the region.

A number of Senate members spoke during this meeting, stressing the just Arab issue and the sincere approaches toward peace at a time when Israel is still insisting on its aggressive stands and inhuman practices.

The meeting was attended by Thomas Sullivan, the EEC representative in Amman.

JORDAN-YUGOSLAVIA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

JN300704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A trade and economic cooperation protocol was signed between Jordan and Yugoslavia at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. The protocol was signed on the Jordanian side by Industry and Trade Minister Walid 'Asfur, and on the Yugoslav side by Dimitrije Tasic, SFRY Executive Council member. The protocol covers the increase and diversification of trade between the two countries, particularly the export of Jordanian products such as chemical fertilizers, potash, and the export of 500,000 tons of Jordanian phosphates to Yugoslavia in 1983.

AD-DUSTUR: APN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN300750 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Amman, AD-DUSTUR -- Aleksandr Krasnov, director of the Middle East and Africa section at the Soviet press agency APN, has arrived in Amman on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with senior Jordanian officials.

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS MEETING, MEETS HABIB

NC291255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Report by Joe Sa'adah from Republican Palace in Beirut -- live]

[Text] At noon today President al-Jumayyil chaired the meeting of the higher liaison body's political committee, which was attended by the U.S. and the French ambassadors and the British and the Italian charges d'affaires.

President al-Jumayyil heard a security review by the chief of the military operations room in the Republican Palace dealing with the latest incidents throughout the homeland and the effect these incidents may have on the security level in particular and on the political level generally. On the basis of this security review, President al-Jumayyil affirmed that security is completely stable in areas under the legitimate forces' control. He also affirmed that the areas beyond the control of the legitimate forces are living in a grievous situation which the Lebanese state is trying to contain pending the deployment of the legitimate forces and their control over these areas.

President al-Jumayyil emphasized that the real security is that undertaken by the regime -- the forces of the legitimate state -- which the people are backing and supporting and which are being strengthened by them. President al-Jumayyil said: What is happening today at the security level in various areas shows that the citizens in all Lebanon abide by legitimacy and reject the faits accomplis. President al-Jumayyil noted that the state is concentrating its efforts on building, equipping, and training the Army to confront the present and future phases. The citizens have faith in their Army and have hope for deliverance and for achieving salvation through the Army despite all difficulties. President al-Jumayyil praised the citizens' support of their Army and their enlistment in its ranks. President al-Jumayyil briefed the diplomats of the states participating in the multinational force on the atmosphere of the tripartite negotiations.

The atmosphere of these negotiations was also discussed by President al-Jumayyil with U.S. Presidential envoy Philip Habib before President Reagan's envoy departs for Washington to search for ideas and means to give impetus to the negotiations.

President al-Jumayyil also met with former Minister Michel al-Murr, who stressed his support for the president and the duty of every Lebanese to rally around the regime.

SALAM MEETS HABIB, MAKES STATEMENT 29 MAR

NC291223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] At 0820 today, U.S. envoy Habib met with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam at his home in Al-Musaytibah. They reviewed the phases of the negotiations and the obstacles which are still impeding an agreement on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

After the meeting, Salam said the U.S. envoy briefed him on all his information and developments and that they exchanged views on these. He described the discussions as very useful. He added: There are matters which we must stop at. We cannot in any case make any changes or amend them. These are within the limits which we have always outlined, namely safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and preserving its vital and economic interests. These limits also include that Lebanon should do nothing detrimental to the Arab countries.

These matters are decided upon and our discussions are within their framework. However, the talks have been prolonged and it must be understood that there is a limit to the matter.

Salam added: If we fail to reach an agreement ensuring all this for Lebanon, we cannot go on with the negotiations forever. The United States should realize this and should first safeguard its interest in Lebanon and in the area and then its credibility in Lebanon and in the area. Salam stressed that the peace Israel is seeking by the gun is not a peace and said: We want peace and we are seriously seeking it. We will not give up Lebanon's interest nor will we give up the Arab interest.

AL-WAZZAN EXPRESSES 'DISAPPOINTMENT' WITH U.S.

NC291955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] This morning [U.S. Presidential envoy Philip] Habib met with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. He then visited [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in Al-Musaytibah. He then proceeded to the Republican Palace in As-Sana'i' where he met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan for about 1 hour.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] You are aware that Philip Habib is continuing with his specific task. Recently, he has been trying to reconcile views on a number of points which have now become known. However, I can say that there has been nothing new in what he has brought to us nor in what he will be taking from us because we hold to a firm stand, adhering to our rights and to everything we reached in the joint work we accomplished with the U.S. side, which constituted the ultimate limit to which Lebanon could go and beyond which it absolutely can in no way go.

I will not say that patience has its limits. I tarry in saying so, though I remember my having said in the past: Enough, enough, enough. At that time we were working under pressure of aircraft, bombardment, and other things. Today I say: Enough, enough, enough. We do not want to go round in a vicious circle any more. We want to know what is awaiting us. We are a people who believe in their rights, in their country's sovereignty, and in their homeland's independence. We have approached the world, the United Nations, and then the U.S. side so that it will carry out what is dictated to it by international duty and by its responsibility as a major state like the United States [as heard] which we and everybody know how much it cares for the Israeli side.

I say: Enough, enough, enough. We are waiting to see what will happen after that because, frankly speaking, we are not prepared to go further than we have gone. [end recording]

PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS NOTED

NC291840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Regarding what is going on during the meetings with Philip Habib, diplomatic sources today pointed out that the problems which are still impeding an agreement between Lebanon and Israel through the United States are not confined to the problem of Sa'id Haddad within the security arrangements clause. These sources affirmed that there are important problems which have not yet been solved and that efforts are now being made to resolve them at a time when the negotiations are progressing slowly.

The same sources said that within the security arrangements clause, agreement has been reached on several points, but that there are difficulties in the remaining few points. This is what Ambassador Habib is trying to resolve. The sources pointed out that Habib today presented some ideas, which he is discussing with his aides and the U.S. Government, to resolve the remaining problems.

SALIM SENDS MESSAGE ON SITUATION TO SHULTZ

NC291938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today sent a written message to his U.S. counterpart George Shultz, presenting a picture of the situation as viewed by Lebanon following the two rounds of talks which Philip Habib held with the Lebanese and Israeli sides in Beirut and Jerusalem.

Informed sources said that Philip Habib will inform Secretary of State Shultz, President Reagan, and U.S. Administration officials upon his return to Washington of the results of the negotiations with Lebanon and Israel and the position of the two sides toward the latest U.S. proposals on which his recent talks have focused.

NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN QIRYAT SHEMONA 31 MAR

NC300952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The 25th round of the tripartite negotiations will be held in Qiryat Shemona tomorrow. This round is not expected to record any important achievements because of the continuous Israeli conditions which Lebanon regards as crippling and an encroachment by Israel on the red line with Lebanon cannot go beyond in safeguarding its sovereignty and basic rights.

U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib is leaving Beirut today for Tel Aviv to convey to the Israeli authorities the results of his talks with Lebanese officials before going to Washington for the holidays.

UK'S HURD ARRIVES IN BEIRUT, MAKES STATEMENT

NC290958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office Douglas Hurd arrived in Beirut at 1030 today from Baghdad for talks with Lebanese officials dealing with the latest developments in the Lebanese crisis and the situation in the area.

On his arrival at the airport, the British minister said: I have come to meet with my Lebanese counterpart to discuss the situation in Lebanon. During my stay, I will also meet with President al-Jumayyil to discuss the current situation and the possibility of helping Lebanon.

SALIM MEETS DRAPER, UK'S DOUGLAS HURD

NC291936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this evening reviewed the results of the consultations which were held today with the U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib.

This evening, Foreign Minister Salim met with the head of the U.S. side in the negotiations, Ambassador Morris Draper, and discussed with him the question of the negotiations.

This afternoon, the foreign minister met with British deputy foreign secretary [title as heard] Douglas Hurd at the residence of the British ambassador in Beirut after a luncheon banquet the British ambassador held for Douglas Hurd. The discussions during the meeting focused on the task of the multinational force and the tripartite negotiations. Minister Salim asked the British minister to have Britain support Lebanon's stand.

HURD TALKS TO BBC ON BRITISH CONTINGENT

NC300938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim yesterday met with British Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Douglas Hurd at the British ambassador's residence in Beirut. The talks dealt with the deployment of the multinational force and the tripartite negotiations. Minister Salim asked the British minister to have Britain support Lebanon's stand.

Hurd told the BBC that his country is currently considering a Lebanese request to extend the mandate of the British contingent deployed within the framework of the multinational force. Britain will reply to the Lebanese Government's request at the appropriate time. The British minister ruled out the possibility of increasing the number of this contingent, the mandate of which expires in May.

Hurd called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and said that Lebanon is being subjected to difficulties by Israel in the negotiations. Hurd had inspected the British contingent in the area of its deployment. Hurd will hold a news conference at 0815 today at the British Embassy.

Holds Press Conference

NC301048 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Beirut, March 30 (AFP) — British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd today ruled out any strengthening of the small British contingent in the multinational peace force here.

Speaking to the press on the last leg of a fact-finding tour of the Middle East, Mr Hurd said that "a practical decision will be taken in London as to whether we continue the presence, but there will be no reinforcement." Britain sent some 100 men last month to join the larger U.S., French, and Italian contingents which are patrolling the Lebanese capital. The minister said that "part of the purpose of the Queens Dragoons (the troops sent in) is to deter violence. So far they have succeeded."

On the U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli sessions on the future of their relations, Mr Hurd said: "Obviously the negotiations are in a difficult stage, but one must persevere because there is no other alternative."

On the (?search) for an overall Middle East peace, Mr Hurd said: "On the general Arab-Israeli problem, there is no doubt that there is an opportunity." He added: "There's no doubt that the king (Husayn) of Jordan sees an opportunity and seeks to take advantage of it. But he understandably and rightly wishes to have adequate support, partly from (Palestinian leader Yasir) 'Arafat and other Arabs, before he gives his yes to Washington."

Mr Hurd went on: "He also needs to know that if he comes forward the Israelis will agree to withdraw their troops from Lebanon and stop their provocative policy of intensifying their settlements in occupied areas of the West Bank." He said that the recent Arab League mission to London, chaired by King Husayn, "Went very well." He added that "Mr Walid Khalidi, the Palestinian representative, made an outstanding contribution during the discussions."

The mission, part of a tour to brief U.N. Security Council capitals on a peace plan adopted by the league at its last summit, was repeatedly delayed owing to a British refusal to accept a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official. Mr Khalidi, who lectures at Harvard University in the U.S., is a member of the Palestine parliament in exile.

Mr Hurd said that the visit had enabled British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to propose an updated declaration on the Middle East to European Economic Community (EEC) leaders at their summit in Brussels last week. Mr Hurd was to fly home today after a meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil.

SALIM THANKS EC FOR INTEREST IN SITUATION

NC281305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today sent a cable to the FRG foreign minister in his capacity as the EC chairman expressing his appreciation and the gratitude of the Lebanese Government for his interest and that of the EC members in the situation in Lebanon and their support for the efforts to restore peace and stability in Lebanon.

In his cable, Minister Salim emphasized Lebanon's interest in establishing the principles of justice and democracy.

VOL CHARGES ISRAELIS DISTRIBUTING POISONED FOOD

NC291614 [Clandestine] Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The popular uprising in southern Lebanon against the Zionist invasion forces continued for the 12th day running today in protest against the enemy's suppressive measures and continued daily arrests.

In several villages in the south, demonstrations were staged and roads were blocked while the sit-ins in mosques continued. Those sitting in called for the release of the imam of the town of Jibshit, Shaykh Raghib Harb, and the detainees in Ansar camp.

It has been reported from the south that the uprising involved the various towns and villages in the south. The occupation forces imposed a curfew on some villages and set up roadblocks on the main roads to impede the citizens' movements and prevent protest demonstrations.

The reports affirm that an atmosphere of tension and resentment against the enemy's measures prevails in the ranks of the inhabitants of various areas in the south. The occupation forces' crimes against the Lebanese have begun to assume various forms. The aim is to subjugate the citizens, especially in the south, to suppress and humiliate them and even kill them.

The latest enemy crime has been committed in the area of An-Nabatiyah where the occupation forces distributed canned food and sweets poisoned with mercury, as well as fish and other foodstuff injected with hormones that cause premature aging, senility, and madness. Some 132 citizens, including scores of children in An-Nabatiyah District, who ate these food have been poisoned. The occupation forces then resorted to forcing those afflicted to receive treatment in the enemy's hospitals in the occupied territories. The occupation forces then warned everybody against leaking this information.

It has been learned that some of the poisoned food have begun infiltrating the capital, Beirut, through some agents. Therefore, the citizens should be aware of this for public safety.

Reactions, in support of the popular uprising against the Israeli occupation, continued on the student level today. Studies stopped for 1 hour in the Arab University of Beirut and a statement in the name of the students was distributed declaring support for the uprising. Students of the Al-'Amiliyah Vocational School in (Rawdat ash-Shahidayn) and students of Al-Ghubayri secondary school held a general assembly in support for, and in solidarity with, the uprising. During the assembly, speeches were delivered calling for the unity of the national and Islamic ranks and for supporting the uprising by all means.

Meanwhile, the teachers of government schools in the south and other occupied Lebanese areas -- who have been evacuated because of the Israeli invasion -- have called for convening a general assembly at the cafeteria of the first branch of the literature college at 0900 on Thursday to discuss the situation caused by the suspension of their wages.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL ON IRANIANS, HADDAD, U.S. ROLE

NC282018 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The Phalangist Political Bureau, under Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, has discussed the security and political situation. The Phalangist leader spoke about the situation in Al-Biqa', the question of Major Haddad and the subject of the withdrawals.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: The presence of Iranians in Al-Biqa' is unacceptable. There is no country in the world that accepts an anomalous presence being imposed on it as is being imposed on Lebanon. I do not see how our friends and brothers can accept such practices.

He emphasized that the Iranians would not have been able to have remained in Al-Biqa' had it not been for the support they are receiving from those who have taken the place of the state in the area of Al-Biqa'.

On the question of Maj Haddad, the leader of the Phalangists said: Haddad is one of the most decent and honorable Lebanese officers. He was forced to take steps to defend the sons of his area. We have often warned against the consequences of pushing the Lebanese into a critical situation.

Shaykh Pierre affirmed that no benefit can be gained from partial withdrawals, because the continued presence of even one Palestinian, Syrian, or Israeli occupier on the land of Lebanon will hamper its (?security) and threaten the unity of its sons. He expressed the hope that the United States will play the role of a full partner in the negotiations.

SYRIAN-USSR JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED 29 MAR

JN292054 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Mar 83

["Text" of joint statement issued in Damascus and Moscow 29 March following Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Syria]

[Text] At the invitation of the Syrian People's Assembly, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Temirbek Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic 21-28 March. The delegation was received by Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic.

Talks were held between the visiting delegation led by Comrade Koshoyev and a delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly led by Speaker of the Assembly Mahmud az-Zu'bi. The visiting delegation held meetings with Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general; Prime Minister Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the secretary and members of the command of the Damascus branch of the Ba'th Party. During their stay in Damascus, the delegation met with Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the PNC.

The delegation attended part of a People's Assembly meeting where it was welcomed by the speaker and members of the assembly who praised the existing friendship between the two countries and peoples. During the meeting, the head of the USSR delegation Comrade Koshoyev made a speech in which he reaffirmed the unchanging and continuous USSR support for the Syrian people's struggle. He hailed Syria's struggle and its heroic stand in the face of the imperialist and Zionist plots.

During these meetings and talks, the two sides reviewed the fruitful and successful development of the [Syrian] Arab-USSR relations which are based on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in October 1980. The two sides affirmed their desire to continue the promotion and entrenchment of the cooperation between the USSR and Syria in all fields. They expressed their interest in continuing the promotion of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Assembly in order to strengthen the ties of the existing friendship between the two countries. The two delegations exchanged information on the activities and experience of the two countries' legislative councils and the great tasks facing them.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation spoke about the USSR's efforts to implement the economic and social development programs laid down by the CPSU, and the foreign policy program of the CPSU aimed at purifying the international atmosphere.

The Syrian People's Assembly delegation spoke about the progressive political, economic, and social developments in Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party. The two sides attached special significance to issues pertaining to the Middle East situation. They strongly condemned Israel's bestial aggression against Lebanon and its attempts to impose capitulation on it and perpetuate the results of its practical aggression through this capitulation. They firmly and strongly condemned Israel's policy of expansion and aggression, particularly against the Syrian, Palestinian, and Lebanese peoples, and the Israeli terror and repression in the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides pointed out that the United States, which encourages the Israeli aggressors and renders unlimited political, military, and economic support to them, shares with Israel the responsibility of the anti-Arab Israeli acts; that the United States itself is exploiting the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in order to entrench its military presence there. The two sides demanded an immediate end to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The two sides stressed their firm rejection of the policy of separate deals and considered the U.S. Administration's plan that was submitted in September as an attempt to prevent a just solution of the Palestine cause, because it ignores the establishment of a Palestinian state and rules out the PLO's participation in the settlement of the Middle East issue.

The two sides pointed out that this plan aims at sabotaging joint Arab action to achieve a just peace in the Middle East in accordance with the resolutions of the recent Arab summit in Fes. It also aims at involving the Arab states in separate negotiations with the aggressor.

The two sides reiterated that the current situation in the Arab region urgently calls for the cohesion of all the Arabs and the unity of their struggle more than any time before.

The two sides expressed the determination of Syria and the USSR to work for a just and lasting peace in the region in accordance with the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967, and the acknowledgement and guaranteeing of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

The Syrian and USSR delegations denounced the uproar which Israel is making with the support of the United States and other imperialist states and the campaign of threats against Syria because of the justifiable and legitimate measures which the Syrian leadership has taken to strengthen Syria's defense capability.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Soviet people, the USSR parliamentary delegation expressed the USSR's firm support for the principled line followed by Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general Comrade Hafiz al-Asad vis-a-vis the Middle East issue, and the efforts which Syria is exerting in confronting imperialist-Zionist plots.

On behalf of the Syrian People's Assembly and the Syrian people, the Syrian delegation greatly appreciated the role of the USSR, which firmly supports Arab issues and fights for a just settlement in the Middle East. When reviewing the international situation, the Syrian side expressed its support for the initiatives that the USSR, the CPSU and its Central Committee under General Secretary Yuriy Andropov adopt to entrench peace, international detente, and achieve disarmament. The Syrian side also greatly appreciated the proposals that were contained in the political statement issued by the conference of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague. The Syrian parliamentarians also expressed full support for the call which the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet addressed to all the world parliaments and governments on 22 December 1982 for safeguarding world peace.

The two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the talks which took place between them.

They stressed the need to carry out regular contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Assembly, contacts which constitute and important factor in the cordial and firm USSR-Syrian relations. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation extended an invitation to the Syrian People's Assembly to visit the USSR in response to the visit the USSR delegation paid to Syria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

AL-KASM SAYS AGGRESSION ON SYRIA 'EXPECTED'

JN291250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1000 today. At the beginning of this meeting, Dr al-Kasm explained a number of political affairs related to the events taking place in the region and the results of some Arab and international contacts. He also discussed the current circumstances under which Israel is escalating its threats against Syria. He said: These threats are closely linked with what U.S. policy is planning in an attempt to strike at the Arab will through an Israeli aggression, knowing that Syria is the axis of the firm Arab will in this region.

The prime minister added: An aggression against Syria is possible and expected, but we in Syria can confidently say that we are ready for this. He continued: Those drawing up and preparing plans against the Arab nation feel, more than any time before, that the Syrian Arab stand is only Syria's stand [as heard] and that the abrogation of the steadfast Arab stand requires first of all the subjugation of Syria. However, as this was impossible in the past, it is today even more impossible.

At the end of the prime minister's review of political affairs, The Council of Ministers continued its discussion of the topics listed on the agenda and approved some bills and protocols which had been submitted to it.

SANA, TASS OPERATE 24-HOUR TELEX LINE

PM251405 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 20 Mar 83 p 4

[SANA report: "Telex Line Between Damascus and Moscow for News Exchange"]

[Text] SANA, Damascus [no date given] -- The duplex telex line connecting SANA and TASS was commissioned yesterday in implementation of the agreement signed between SANA Director General Dr Sabir Falhut and TASS Director General Sergey Losev. The agreement and its appendices provide for the two agencies to exchange their news in Arabic 24 hours a day, and for the transmission of news items from the SANA bureau in Moscow and the TASS bureau in Damascus.

The two agencies also cooperate in disseminating their news in other countries, including Latin America, and provide one another's bureaus in their respective capitals with all the assistance and resources necessary for a successful operation. The agreement also provides for the exchange of expertise and training in the technical and journalistic fields. This agreement, which replaces the agreement signed in 1970, is considered a qualitative step toward bringing information relations between the two friendly countries up to an advanced level.

AL-KASM RECEIVES TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

JN291658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1300 today Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and his assistant.

Present at the meeting were Turkish Ambassador in Damascus Orhan Aka and Syrian Ambassador in Ankara Bashir al-Qutb. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, means of further promoting cooperation in various spheres, and the significance of holding further meetings and contacts between the two sides. They also discussed other basic issues related to the situation in the Middle East and subjects of common interest.

Syrian-Turkish Agreement

JN292116 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The minutes of exchanging documents of a judicial agreement were signed at the Foreign Ministry this evening between Syrian and Turkey, in the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The minutes were signed by Assistant Foreign Minister Rashid Kilani and (Erdol Erner), Turkish deputy assistant foreign minister. The signing ceremony was attended by Munib ar-Rafa'i', head of the Foreign Ministry's legal department; Protocol Director Misbah ad-Dalati; Bashir al-Qutb, the Syrian ambassador in Ankara; the delegation accompanying the Turkish foreign minister; and the Turkish ambassador in Damascus.

Kilani and (Erner) exchanged cordial speeches. It is noteworthy that the judicial agreement between the two countries was signed in Ankara on 15 June 1981.

Turkmen Interviewed on Visit

JN291902 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Damascus correspondent Louis Faris -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Turkish foreign minister and discussed with him a number of problems in the region and bilateral relations. In an exclusive statement to Radio Monte Carlo, the Turkish minister expressed extreme satisfaction with his talks in Syria which he described as very fruitful. He said that the two sides decided to strengthen their relations in various fields. He also voiced his country's boundless support for the Arab people's rights and stressed the importance of Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in 1967 and the need to grant the Palestinians the right of self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their homeland.

The Turkish minister expressed his country's support for the Lebanese and Arab demands for the immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawl from the entire Lebanese territory. He also expressed his country's support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to realize the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The minister also said that the Syrian and Turkish sides discussed the problem of smuggling across the border and agreed on a number of measures to combat this smuggling which harms the economies of both countries. He also discussed what he described as Armenian terrorism against Turkish diplomats, adding that his government is discussing this issue with all states in the world because this terrorism is carried out everywhere, as he put it. Answering a question, he said: I am pleased with the positive and constructive spirit which permeated all my talks in the Syrian capital.

IDF SOLDIERS KILLED, WOUNDED IN LEBANON AMBUSHES

Soldier Killed Near Beirut

TA291930 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1927 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman announces: One IDF soldier was killed and two soldiers were wounded last night, 28 March, by bazooka fire in an ambush on an IDF patrol that was moving east of Beirut in the region of the hamlet of (Kahlah). The family of the dead soldier has been informed.

Ambush Near Tyre

TA292057 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2052 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman announces: This evening an IDF soldier was wounded in the Tyre region at about 2100 when an IDF patrol was attacked from ambush by automatic fire and several bazooka shells. The patrol returned fire and began combing for the assailants. West of Ansar, several bursts from small arms were fired at another IDF patrol. There were no casualties. The patrol returned fire and began combing the area.

EYTAN COMMENTS ON LEBANON, SYRIA PROBLEMS

TA291250 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1105 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Rafa'el Eytan "on the occasion of the termination of his tasks," by Ron Ben-Yishay and Hayim Ravya; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Yishay] Chief of Staff, it is said that in spring or at the beginning of the summer there may be another round of fighting with the Syrians. In this round they and the Soviets will examine the efficacy of their aerial defense systems and will put their T-72 tanks and their antitank arms in another campaign. Is this assessment plausible?

[Eytan] If I say the plausibility is low, I will lead many to look back at the Yom Kippur war, and if I say the plausibility is high, this is a sign that something is indeed afoot. We do not know for certain. Specifically, we do not have positive information that this is indeed what may happen in spring or in summer. We are considering the moves we should adopt if we indeed receive information indicating such a possibility. However, at the moment we do not have positive information that this is what is going to happen indeed.

[Ben-Yishay] Are the Soviets pushing the Syrians into hardening their positions?

[Eytan] We have no such information.

[Ben-Yishay] If this does take place, will we have to fight the Soviets alongside the Syrians?

[Eytan] It is today impossible to answer such a question since nothing takes place. Indeed, we do not know now what will happen, what its scope will be, and where it will be, nor the Soviet commitment behind it.

[Ravya] Chief of Staff, is it possible that the Soviets will send new weapons systems to Syria in addition to the SAM-5's with the possibility that these systems too will be manned by Soviet teams such as the fighting squadrons in Egypt during the war of attrition?

[Eytan] Technically this is possible. Politically, there are many conditions governing such a move. However, the Soviets have a large army, and Syria is an ally of the Soviets so this may happen.

[Ravya] Are there any indications pointing to their intention to do something along this line?

[Eytan] No.

[Ravya] If the battles between the Syrians and us are renewed, what can serve as the background for such battles? Can a failure of the negotiations with Lebanon necessarily lead to renewed fighting with the Syrians?

[Eytan] No. Failure or lack of progress in the negotiations need not necessarily lead to opening or renewing fire. As far as the Syrians are concerned, there may be numerous reasons for this. As far as we are concerned, there is no reason for us to initiate fighting unless we are hit by them at their initiative, either by way of terrorists or in another manner. Then we will have to react. We have no reason to initiate fighting.

[Ravya] Is it possible, in your opinion, for Israel and Lebanon to reach an agreement on the withdrawal from Lebanon, but the Syrians to refuse to leave this country?

[Eytan] This is possible.

[Ben-Yishay] Is this plausible, in your opinion?

[Eytan] I do not have the date to determine the plausibility of such a situation since Syrian participation in the negotiations or Syrian rejection of conditions -- well, let us just say there are many factors affecting matters. Today we do not know which factor is stronger than the other, what the degree of effect on them by factors such as pressure from Arab countries, by moderate or radical countries. Today we cannot say with certainty which factors will have more influence on the Syrians and in which direction.

[Ravya] If Syria does not leave Lebanon, what will happen then?

[Eytan] This is a prob'em then. We conditioned our withdrawal from Lebanon on the exit of all other forces, including the Syrians. If they do not leave we will have to reconsider our actions.

[Ben-Yishay] What is the security arrangement acceptable to you in Lebanon, the arrangement that will enable the IDF to withdraw without being afraid that our northern settlements will be harassed anew?

[Eytan] Any arrangement guaranteeing that the firing will not return to the northern border and that a center for terrotists and international terror is not recreated in Lebanon both against us and against other Jewish targets in the world.

[Ravya] Lacking an agreement with Lebanon soon, in your opinion, is it desirable to have a solution to the IDF's withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains southward, entrenching in southern Lebanon along a line which extends, let us say, from the Al-'Awwali estuary in the west to the Al-Qir'awn Lake and the Syrian border in the east?

[Eytan] The negotiations contain many components and those you mentioned are some of them. At the moment I cannot say whether during the negotiations this or that kind of achievement is expected.

[Ben-Yishay] What is desirable, as far as we are concerned, so that there will be supervision [words indistict]?

[Eytan] It is desirable that our involvement be as small as possible, and that despite decreased or unfelt involvement the firing will not return to the northern border and terrorists will not return to southern Lebanon.

[Ben-Yishay] Is it possible to supervise events in southern Lebanon by means of reconnaissance flights and other modern electronic devices?

[Eytan] No.

[Ravya] Is the need for observation posts, as they are called, and joint patrols inevitable as far as Israel is concerned?

[Eytan] There are no alternative methods of operation which are better in our opinion. In the meantime, when such methods emerge we will consider them. At present we think that this is the best way to supervise and ascertain that we do not again face a situation in southern Lebanon which is intolerable to us.

[Ravya] Chief of Staff, 10 months after the war what is your opinion of Lebanon and the Lebanese?

[Eytan] This is a short question which calls for a long answer. However, I will settle for several sentences. Lebanon is a complicated country and it is the Lebanese in fact who complicate it. Geography there is not to blame; high mountains and deep wadis are the nature of this country. The element which complicates the situation is the so very different population of Lebanon from various aspects, such as the religious, cultural and sectoral aspects. I know, more or less, all the sectoral components in Lebanon, and I think I am not much mistaken in saying that they are complicated in themselves and complicated nationally. Still, I have come to realize that they are a people who can manage even in such hard situations, and this is what they are doing. They need outside help.

[Ben-Yishay] Whose help? Is it our or the Americans' help? It seems that the Lebanese always ask that someone else take the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

[Eytan] Not necessarily our help. However, they need somebody, sort of a senior body to help them. The foreign armies, the Americans or others, can surely help them cope with those problems I mentioned which are chronic. They will not be solved quickly and they have existed for many dozen of years now.

[Ravya] Against this background of problems, splits, do you believe that a peace agreement with Lebanon is possible?

[Eytan] I believe it is possible since peace is in the interest of Lebanon, of all or rather the decisive majority of the communities there, and I assume that if we reach a peace agreement it will have another best man.

[Ben-Yishay] Who is this best man you are talking about? The Americans?

[Eytan] Yes.

[Ben-Yashay] They are also the best man of our cold agreement with Egypt.

[Eytan] This is an agreement, however. There is no firing in the meantime, and I hope that there will be no shooting on that border for many years.

[Ben-Yishay] Is your opinion today about the Phalange and the Phalangists different from what you had before the Peace for Galilee war?

[Eytan] The Phalange have crossed a certain line. Before the war the Christian community relied on the Phalange. This organization in fact maintained or rather guaranteed the existence of the Christian community in Juniyah, in that enclave. Following the war, the Chirstian community has a different defender, of the same family but a legitimate one of government and with a government's army, a Lebanese Army, on its side. In my opinion, this caused a crisis within the Phalange, or at least a substantive change in the need which the Christian community there attributed to the Phalange as a military power. This may lead to a crisis in the future. This may happen, but it is not a sure thing.

[Ben-Yishay] In other words, in your opinion, the Phalange are not shaky and weak for the time being?

[Eytan] In my opinion the Phalange keep their status, but I was speaking of the possibilities of a future process. The alternative to the Phalange already exists: the Lebanese Army, a government, a president from the Al-Jumayyil family. The Christian community defended by the Phalange today has another, official defense by the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Government.

[Ravya] Chief of Staff, you have often met with the Druze in Lebanon. What is your impression of them as a community and as fighters?

[Eytan] I think that the Druze community in Lebanon is strong. This is a strong, more or less united public which is maintaining its existence, its culture and status. I think that they are a strong people. I think this is a powerful community, but to generalize from meetings with some of their leaders about the entire community is difficult.

[Ben-Yishay] Were it possible to turn the wheels backward, would you have preferred that our alliance be with the Druze rather than the Phalange?

[Eytan] I would not look at this issue so. If we can, we should form contacts and ties with everyone, the Phalange and Druze, and one should not be at the expense of the other.

[Ben-Yishay] Why, in fact, has this not been done?

[Eytan] Before the war we did not have the physical ability to reach the Druze. But we went where we could. Despite the fact that Hasbayya was beyond our line, we had contacts with people from Hasbayya and they were in Israel and our Druze were there, before the war. After all, that is a Druze village and we had good, very good, relations with them. Wherever we could, we maintained contacts. However, the physical approach, the simple one, to the Phalangists was even simpler, easier. If we had been able to do so, we would have created such relations with them at home, in the Ash-Shuf hills, at that time.

[Ravya] With hindsight, would you have gone into the peace for Galilee war under the conditions of the absence of a national consensus? Today, when you see the situation at present, more or less? [sentence as heard]

[Eytan] The absence of national agreement did not originate in opposition to the war, but because of other things in the war: the depth of the penetration -- Beirut notwithstanding, everyone agreed that the firing had to be pushed away from the northern border and the terrorists' infrastructure in Lebanon had to be destroyed. The argument arose about the depth, location, what to do, what not to do. In my opinion, we had to, the State of Israel had to go into that war and had to do what it did, because if we had stopped in the middle of the road, we would not have solved the problem. The terrorists left Beirut, the terrorists are not in Lebanon as they were. It will be simpler to reach an agreement than if we were to begin speaking about an arrangement today on the line of Ad-Damur or some other sort of line of 40 km with 'Arafat settled in Beirut and us having to conduct negotiations with him about whether Katyushas would or would not be fired at Qiryat Shemona.

[Ravya] After an arrangement in Lebanon is achieved, do you believe that this will stop anyone returning to Beirut?

[Eytan] Yes.

[Ravya] Is the Lebanese Army capable of doing this?

[Eytan] I think so.

[Ravya] Could the absence of a consensus about the objectives of the peace for Galilee war turn into a trauma for us, on the lines of the Vietnam trauma for the Americans?

[Eytan] No. I do not think so and there are internal political problems here, some of which led to the fact that the war is seen in a certain way. You should ask the inhabitants of Qiryat Sehmona and Nahariyya what they think. It seems to me that they are not sufficiently heard by the public with regard to what they have undergone and what could happen to them again and what they think. What is the public? Is it the fact that there is a public opinion poll once a week, or do three or five or I do not know how many papers express public opinion? I do not think so. I think they express their own views or a small additional public. That is all.

[Ben-Yishay] But they have influence.

[Eytan] They have influence, that is true; but when you speak of a national consensus or national agreement, that is not the journalists' agreement to what the government has done. You must ask the nation if it agrees. Let them ask the nation; let them conduct a public opinion poll and we will see who does and who does not agree.

[Ben-Yishay] Some people claim that the war in Lebanon was conducted -- and this has been written in the press many times -- was conducted very slowly and its moves were predictable and routine, as though it had been the British Army, one journalist wrote. They also say that, from our side, forces participated that were out of proportion to the enemy's power. Did the IDF really abandon the concept of making war using strategy?

[Eytan] That is not true. This is a part of the "war" which originates in the argument over the very fact of the war. Did they say the same thing about the frontal attacks in the 6-day war? In the south, or on the Syrian Golan Heights? What tactical, strategic wisdom was there in making war then? Were there arguments about that and did it get into the press?

In the war in Lebanon we put into operation a very good operative plan about which we can argue today, but it is a fact that with that plan we reached our goal, with the slowness primarily springing from the end, from the cease-fires, from stopping, from political reasons. In what war were such forces landed in the enemy's rear, from the sea? In what war did we so disrupt the enemy's ability to oppose? Why should we be ashamed that we had an additional edge in power? Do we have to castigate ourselves for having been able to concentrate an effort and win everywhere? What sort of nonsense is that? So, whoever comes along with complaints about too much power, what is clever about that?

I have also heard that at Haifa University. Why did we go in with such power and not head to head. That is, they have one head and we go in with one head. It is unprecedented blindness to say such things. Wisdom in war is to put into operation a tactical plan fitting in with the war's objectives and not to let the enemy concentrate power, and to beat him everywhere.

[Ravya] We were to land in Beirut port. At least that was part of the original plan. Why was this not carried out?

[Eytan] We reached the conclusion that there was no need to implement that action, because the land movement was rapid and achieved the targets, and the flanking move to inside Beirut and the port seemed superfluous to us or not to contribute what it might have under different conditions.

[Ben-Yishay] Would it not have paralyzed the terrorists' deployment in the west of the city and, post factum, stopped the siege of the city?

[Eytan] No, I do not think so.

[Ravya] Do you not see any effect, in the field of morality, on the IDF, on the nation, from the prolonged rule and use of measures to impose order on the Arab population?

[Eytan] There is also the imposition of order in other places not settled by Arabs and, in comparing ourselves and other nations, our behavior in the face of these breaches of the peace are moral and humanitarian to perfection. Therefore it is blindness to use the world oppression. We are not oppressing anyone and I do not worry about our moral standards. On the contrary, in comparison with previous years our moral standard today is a thousand-fold higher than it has ever been.

[Ravya] In view of the public criticism recently leveled against what is happening in Judaea and Samaria, has the policy of punishment and dispersal of demonstrations been changed in that area?

[Eytan] The public criticism is the end result of internal tensions, political ones. Those who criticize should remember how the country behaved toward the territories in 1976, 1975, and 1978 and how we are behaving now. This is not a problem of public criticism because of which we should learn how to behave. Public criticism is rooted elsewhere.

[Ravya] A court recently spoke about what is happening in Judaea and Samaria in the trial of the officers. If I am not mistaken, it spoke about punishing parents as a measure that does not fit in with international law. Has there been any change on that issue?

[Eytan] That is not true. Punishment of parents for what their minor children do is according to the law, it is legal.

What was actually said in the court, or the very fact of the court session on that issue, points to the fact that our moral standard is high and we are not moving from one side to another. In any event, the court decided that at least three of the officers who complained were lying. They told lies. That is something else, that is another affair. When you say public criticism, is it the public that is criticizing or a few communications people or a few from the media which, in my opinion, do not express the public's views? They express the views of a tiny minority.

[Ben-Yishay] We know that you will not speak about the inquiry commission, but does what happened in Sabra and Shatila disturb your sleep?

[Eytan] My conscience is clear on the matter of Sabra and Shatila. It was not our hand that was in the massacre. Our moral standard was not impaired or damaged. That is the way those Arabs, there in Lebanon, have been behaving for many years. If the IDF had been guilty of anything -- of anything -- it would have disturbed my rest, but the IDF is not guilty of anything.

[Ravya] With hindsight, against the background of information you had at the time, are you at peace with that, with the decision to introduce the Phalangists into the camps?

[Eytan] The decision to introduce Phalangists into fighting in the western areas of Beirut was known and agreed upon many months before that, perhaps even 2 years earlier, and so there was nothing new or unusual in their participation in the fighting there.

[Ravya] If Bashir al-Jumayyil were with us now, do you think matters would appear differently in Lebanon?

[Eytan] It is reasonable to assume that they would appear differently.

SHAMIR ON LEBANON, PEACE WITH EGYPT

TA280857 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] In an interview shown on Israeli television's Arabic program, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the present Egyptian rulers are not prepared for real peace. Egypt, Shamir said, is not loyal to the peace agreements and to all the other agreements signed with it. Therefore, there is no connection between the Egyptian issue and events in Lebanon. This happened, the minister said, a long time before we had to enter Lebanon. The minister added that there is a substantive gap between the Israeli and Egyptian positions and that Egypt is continuously preventing the implementation of agreements with it.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that Shamir's remarks are the sharpest made so far by an official Israeli representative on the issue of relations with Egypt and particularly with regard to the present government there.

On the issue of Major Sa'd Haddad, Shamir said it is important for Israel that Haddad remain in his present position since he has for years proven his firm stand against the wild reign of terror in Lebanon. Haddad has done this for Lebanon, Shamir said, not for Israel, and his remaining in place is one of the guarantees for the cessation of terrorism.

On the matter of Syria, Shamir stated that Israel does not want any flareup, contrary to the Syrian and Soviet propaganda now being heard. These rumors are totally groundless, he added.

REPORTAGE ON LAND DAY DISTURBANCES IN W. BANK

Disorder in Janin

TA291913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] This morning a curfew was imposed on Janin after youths broke into the village league building in the center of town, undermined the structure, broke furniture and shutters and destroyed documents. They also broke into the offices of the municipality treasury and there, too, they caused severe damage. Slogans calling for action against the collaborators were painted on the walls of buildings in the town.

This morning there was a demonstration by youths in the center of Janin against the village leagues and several of the participants threw stones at the municipality offices. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that 10 local inhabitants were arrested today in Janin on suspicion of having incited the inhabitants to strike on Land Day.

Police Alert Declared

TA300538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Israeli Arabs will mark Land Day today at three main assemblies -- at Deir Hanna in the Galilee, at At-Taiyiba in the Triangle, and at Tel Sheva' in the Negev. The police have declared an alert to prevent attempts to create disturbances.

Meanwhile, several incidents were reported this morning. In Kafr Kanna, a bus was stoned and one of the passengers was injured. In Sakhnin, three masked youths were arrested for attempting to hoist a PLO flag. In Deir Hanna, a PLO flag was painted at a bus stop, and in Majd al-Kurum a slogan in support of the PLO was painted. The heads of local councils in those villages tried to restore calm. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that a total of about 20 persons have been arrested prior to Land Day.

Curfews, Strikes

TA300936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] There is a commercial and school strike in east Jerusalem, Judaea, and Samaria to mark Land Day. A curfew has been imposed on the old city of Nabulus, and nine persons who violated the curfew have been detained for questioning. A curfew was imposed in Qalandiyah after stones were thrown at a border police behicle. In Bayt Dajan, near Nabulus, a tractor was torched and a PLO flag was hoisted on its burned out frame. Near Herod's gate in Ad-Duhayshah, near Bethlehem, five Israelis were hurt by stones thrown at a bus.

More on Disturbances

TA300939 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0835 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] A border police officer was forced to shoot into the air this morning when a border police patrol was attacked with stones by youths in Tulkarm. No one was hurt. Our correspondent 'Arad Nir reports that following a series of disturbances, curfews were imposed on Al-Birah, in the Ramallah District, the Balatah Refugee Camp, and the Casbah in Nabulus. In most of the towns of Judaea and Samaria, as well as in east Jerusalem, there is a commercial strike this morning. In east Jerusalem, youths threw stones at a police horseman who fired into the air to disperse them. Police searching the old city's walls found a number of piles of stones which had been prepared for throwing at passersby.

At 0900, security forces dispersed a demonstration by youths in Qalandiyah at which tires were burned. Our correspondent 'Arad Nir also reports that last night molotov cocktails were hurled at a border police jeep in Tulkarm and that in Qaldilyah a molotov cocktail was thrown at a civilian vehicle.

Our correspondent in the North, Menahem Horowitz, reports that some of the shops and businesses in Sakhnin and 'Araaba were closed this morning. In Tamra village a PLO flag was hoisted and later hauled down by one of the inhabitants. The waterpipe to the Harari settlement in the western Galilee was sabotaged this morning by unidentified persons.

Radio Summary

TA300730 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0655 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Report by Shlomo Raz]

[Text] Here is a short summary of the Land Day incidents that have occurred, most of them in the southern police district:

In Gaza, a makeshift explosive device was found and dismantled this morning. We have learned that this charge contained a large amount of explosives. Slogans have been scrawled at various places in the town. Slogans condemning the Israeli occupation and supporting the PLO were painted in Gaza. At the Jabalyah Refugee Camp near the town, a handgrenade was thrown yesterday evening at an IDF patrol jeep. The handgrenade exploded on the road and no one was hurt. Security forces are investigating.

In east Jerusalem this morning there is a general commercial strike. We were told that security forces would not compel shopowners to open. A Jerusalem police horseman shot into the air this morning when he was stoned near Herod's Gate. Stones were thrown at him from atop the old city walls, and a police patrol which climbed up found a pile of stones which were apparently meant for later use. In Ra's al-'Amud in east Jerusalem, a Palestinian flag was hoisted on the roof of a house this morning. Policemen patrolling in the area took it down.

It has been reported that Judaea and Samaria are relatively quiet, with only a few local incidents having been reported so far. There are commercial strikes in several areas, but they are very limited.

NO EVIDENCE OF POISON IN JANIN INVESTIGATION

Illness Due to 'Hysteria'

JN301016 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Our military correspondent has learned that all laboratory tests indicate that the illness which afflicted scores of schoolgirls in the Janin area over the past few days was not due to poisoning from chemicals or any other substance. A team of leading experts from the Health Ministry, the Medical Corps, and the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria issued a statement last night saying that it reached the conclusion that the tests it conducted did not indicate that poisoning was the cause of the strange phenomenon in the Janin area.

It was stated that laboratory and other tests are still continuing. Various experts were quoted as saying that the strange phenomenon in the Janin area was most likely due to massive hysteria [histirya jamahiriyah]. Furthermore, the local doctors in Janin said that their patients were victims of perplexity and fear, not of any disease whatsoever.

Our correspondent says that an Israeli medical team will visit the Janin hospitals today to help treat the schoolgirls, send those that do not require treatment home, and prevent other girls that do not require treatment from returning to the hospitals.

A few days ago an IDF spokesman completely denied rumors which said that chemical substances such as those used in Afghanistan were found. The spokesman affirmed that those rumors were completely untrue.

An ITIM correspondent in the West Bank says that unidentified masked men stormed several hospitals in the Samaria region over the past 2 days and warned the doctors against sending home girls who have already received treatment in the hospitals.

Illness Possibly 'Psychosomatic'

TA300857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Local doctors in Janin share the conclusions of the special team from the Health Ministry and the IDF Medical Corps that the mysterious illness that afflicted the girl students at a school in Janin are not the result of poisoning. This has been revealed by Professor Barukh Modan, the Health Ministry director general. The phenomenon is apparently psychosomatic, unconnected with harm done by a chemical substance. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar reports:

[Shenqar] Two meetings among elements from the Health Ministry, the IDF Medical Corps and the officer of the medical headquarters in Judaea and Samaria which were held yesterday evening and on the eve of the Passover holiday, determined that no intentional or unintentional poisoning of the girl students had occurred. The laboratory tests that had so far been presented to the team did not indicate the presence of any toxic substance in the schools.

Health Ministry Director General Professor Barukh Modan: [Begin Modan recording] On the basis of the findings at this point, it seems that no poisoning was involved, neither intentional or accidental. And most certainly, all the information given to the media about nerve gas is groundless. [end recording]

Regarding the substance that was found on the curtain in one of the classes, Professor Modan stressed: [Begin Modan recording] This was apparently an old curtain with some stamens that had accumulated on it over the years. No allergic reactions were involved here. [end recording]

The medical elements who investigated the matter of the poisoning in Janin said that the local doctors in Janin agree with these findings.

[Begin Modan recording] The people who were at the scene on the holiday eve and during the holiday discussed the subject with local doctors also, both administration and hospital doctors. According to what was reported, the team is more or less agreed with the findings so far. [end recording]

According to the Health Ministry director general, the illness of the girl students at the Janin school is explained as a chain reaction totally unrelated to organic factors. He said that similar incidents had been reported in the past in the United States, Canada and Europe.

[Begin Modan recording] Such things have happened in the past elsewhere in the world, in which similar phenomena occurred without any poisoning or any objective organic harm. We also have here a chain reaction. [end recording] The Health Ministry and IDF Medical Corps elements will continue their investigation today also.

PERES RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

TA281921 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Interview with MK Shim'on Peres by Menashe Raz at Ben-Gurion Airport on Peres' return from Romania "this afternoon"]

[Text] [Peres] I have nothing new to report, but I again appealed to the Romanian president on this issue [Israeli prisoners in PLO hands]. I appealed to both the president and the foreign minister and to other leaders, both from the party and the various ministries involved. The president told me he had already appealed to the Syrians once, and he intends to appeal again. He promised me he would make every possible effort in that direction.

[Question] In the past, President Ceausescu has been a mediating element in no few situations between Israel and the Arab countries. Following your talks with him, would you say he can advance the peace process or contribute to the advance of the peace process, primarily in the context of Jordan?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes, because the Romanian president holds constant and regular contacts, both formal and informal, with the maximum number of Arab elements, and of course we must draw a distinction between his own positions and evaluations, and our assessments. I found certain progress in some of his positions, toward us, and especially on the following issues: First, he is against setting preconditions for negotiations, on any issue. He expressed this very sharply and, from my viewpoint, most encouragingly. On the issue of self-determination, he uses a formulation that also appears to me to be somewhat more convenient; that is, that the right to self-determination should be the result of negotiations, not the opening of the negotiations. He did not conceal his criticism of the Peace for Galilee campaign. He thinks that one of the results of that campaign was, of course, a deeper penetration into the area by the superpowers and the beginning of a new arms race.

To Report to Shamir

TA300833 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is to report to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir about the contents of his talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Peres, who returned on 28 March from a 4-day visit to Romania, met with the president twice and was given a state reception there. Among other things, he met with the Romanian foreign minister, the minister for foreign trade affairs, and the organizational secretary of the Communist Party, which hosted the Israeli delegation headed by Peres and which included Menahem Ari'av and the party's spokesman, Yosi Beilin.

Peres heard from the president that the latter would continue to work on the issue of the Israeli prisoners in Syria and that he would also make an attempt to make it easier for Romanian Jews to emigrate to Israel. In the talks, agreement was reached about exchanges of delegations between the Histadrut and the Romanian economic companies, as well as between representatives of settlements in Israel and the cooperative framework in Romania.

In his last talk with the president of Romania, Peres rejected the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations over a solution to the Palestinian problem and explained that the Government of Israel could not abandon the negotiations with Lebanon as long as the security of Galilee had not been guaranteed. Ceausescu said that recognition of the Palestinian nation's right to self-determination should come at the end of the peace negotiations, not at their beginning. He did not reject the possibility of a change of borders as part of a peace agreement in the Middle East.

ALGERIA

AFP: SOURCES DENY INTEGRATION AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA

NC291658 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Algiers, March 29 (AFP) -- Algerian political sources today denied Libyan claims that the two countries had signed agreements paving the way for integration during the recent visit here by Libyan number two 'Abd al-Salim Jallud.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said yesterday that "an Algerian-Libyan agreement, which is a step towards carrying out the Charter of Hassi Messaoud, has been signed at the request of Algeria."

The document signed in Hassi Messaoud, Algeria, between former President Houari Boumedienne and Col. Qadhdhafi in December 1975 -- which an Algerian source said was not a "charter" -- provided general terms for a progressive Libyan-Algerian political, administrative, economic, and cultural union.

The sources said Major Jallud's talks here with Algerian leaders covered the situation resulting from last month's meeting between Morocco and Algeria -- which reinstated relations broken in 1976 -- and following this month's summit meeting between Algeria and Tunisia.

The Algerian sources said President Chadli Bendjedid reiterated Algeria's traditional stand on union between the two countries, which would be based on "positive good neighborliness" and a strengthening of economic, social, and cultural cooperation.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD282342 Tripoli JANA in English 1900 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 14, Mar 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The revolution's leader [Al-Qadhdhafi] today received the Zimbabwean minister of state for defence who handed him a letter from Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD261431 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Mar (JANA) -- Dr Hasan Ruhani, member of the Islamic Consultative Council, chairman of the defense committee, member of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Jamahiriyah within the framework of strengthening cooperation between the two revolutions, consolidating bilateral relations, and getting acquainted with the enormous achievements made on the soil of the Great Al-Fatiah Revolution in all spheres.

PAPER ATTACKS ARMY'S MORALITY, PRACTICES

PM291425 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Army: Hashish and Frivolity"]

[Text] A stinking, rotten smell, a deep-rooted reactionary mentality, total and murky ignorance, and widespread corruption over which silence can no longer be maintained.

This, very briefly, is the Army.

Our poor people are aware that liquor is imported by Army officers, that hashish is an item of trade for Army officers, that Army officers are clients and patrons of prostitution, and that favoritism and nepotism are the business of Army officers.

Most of the things confiscated in airports and ports belong to Army officers, whether these be liquor, hashish, or even pornographic films, luxury goods, and rare objects.

In the streets we find that banned goods and cars, luxurious homes, smuggling gangs, self-interest coteries indulging in debauchery, and vice rings all belong to or are controlled by Army officers and their triumphant command.

Some of them are decorated with medals and military service awards. Some hold the "good citizen" medal and some others belong to a clique or a tribe or are related to one of the powerful centers of power. Some of them are hostile to the masses.

What is worse is that in Tobruk soldiers and officers smuggle hashish while claiming to be protecting the country.

In towns they wear medals and insult the revolutionary committees and the people's authority. They drink with the bourgeoisie. They are fascists through and through, they drink until they are totally inebriated, they are reactionary and without conscience, and they are so ignorant that their ignorance amounts to national treason.

The state of this Army must be reconsidered. This should not be postponed one single day because every minute lost before we do away with its reactionary and antipeople establishment is tantamount to committing premediated treason against ourselves.

Every day this reactionary establishment -- which is infested with all the hateful vestiges of the past and afflicted with all kinds of incurable diseases -- is allowed to continue will be a day at the expense of our people's future in the interest of a fascist gang, which is hostile to freedom and whose culture and behavior are those of a "repressive and fascist government establishment," just as Batista was reactionary and fascist, just as Franco was reactionary and fascist, just as Numayri is reactionary and fascist, just as the military clique in Chile is reactionary and fascist, and just as the ruling clique in Egypt is treacherous, reactionary, and fascist.

Tens of thousands of young men capable of productive work are left by you (the people) inside this reactionary establishment which is dominated by the hashish smokers, the debauched, the corrupt, the ignorant and the brokers whose only daily concern is to think how to import their requirements and how to abduct honorable and dishonorable girls.

They only think of ways to obtain commission and to work out internal and external arrangements for wheeling and dealing, favoritism and bribery. If you want to obtain a bag of rice you have to go to an Army officer. Also, if you want a passport, an exit permit, a loan, a telephone, a car, a nanny, or a maid, or one of those so-called girl friends, you have in each case to go to an Army officer.

There is no logical solution except to destroy this accursed establishment from within by means of the revolutionary committees and from outside by means of the armed people's masses.

It is the duty of the people's congresses to convene in an extraordinary meeting in order to issue their resolution dissolving the Army and sending back the idlers to centers of technical, industrial, and moral rehabilitation and give them useful work to do instead of gathering them in this manner which is harmful to them and to the economy, until the day comes for the liberation of the occupied territories that have been occupied for such a long time without any of those bemedaled officers displaying any anger.

Indeed the existence of the present reactionary Army establishment has prevented the emergence of an educated armed generation free of blemishes and social diseases and of shortcomings in its belief and nationalism.

The Arab military establishment, which failed to confront the invading enemy, to liberate the occupied lands, to adopt the people's objectives of freedom, progress, and unity and which, on the other hand, succeeded in staging coups, occupying radio stations, and repressing demonstrations, and engaging in orderly and disorderly withdrawal in the face of the marching enemy, can only be -- this being its condition -- an establishment of shame and humiliation. The evidence is before you: It is those who are psychologically sick, the smugglers of hashish, liquor, and pornographic films, and the worshippers of money, position, fine homes, and luxuries. They are the slaves of moral and psychological perversion who have lost all ties with their people and with the principles of their revolution and, therefore, deserve to be considered a fifth column hostile to the people in the Army and society.

We insist on putting their problem to the people's congresses whose duty is to shoulder this responsibility and to preserve freedom by eliminating the reactionary establishments that do not belong to the Jamahiri community, the establishments that seriously and directly threaten the people's future, foremost of which is the military establishment.

DISBANDING OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT URGED

PM291541 Tripoli AL-JAMAHIRIYAH in Arabic 25 Mar 83 p 5

[Zahiyah Muhammad 'Ali article: "Long Live the Army"]

[Excerpts] When the 1 September Revolution broke out the masses came out in the streets shouting "Long live the Army." They could not at that time objectively differentiate between the coercive military establishment on the one hand with its special structure and monopoly of power, and the revolutionaries on the other hand who were aware of the capabilities of that establishment and used these capabilities intelligently to stage the revolution because the Army was in power before the people's authority was declared and because, historically, the revolution's leaders were military men, this establishment has given itself a strong immunity -- in addition to its original capabilities. It is difficult to overlook or impugn this immunity because any insult to this establishment, represented by its members, especially the senior ones, would be construed as an insult to those who carried out the revolution. This is despite the fact that the military character of the revolution is no justification for the corruption, favoritism, open debauchery and, in brief, all the unethical acts which make the masses turn their backs on the values and principles of the revolution.

Although the bad odors coming from this establishment motivate us to seriously and decisively speed up its dissolution and termination, we must not forget for one moment that even if there was no corruption, treason, and reaction inside the military establishment, its existence is in itself contrary to the nature of a society of the masses ending the monopoly of power, wealth, or arms by any group or class.

Furthermore, the Army is a discordant note in a symphony. This establishment that monopolizes arms is a danger to the people's authority and threatens to set back the revolution. The Army has had a hand in every counterattempt against the people's authority. The military -- those who carry arms -- are aware of their military capabilities and entertain a sense of superiority over others, and this has prompted and will always prompt the reactionaries and fascists to try to control the masses and subdue them by force which they also use to serve their own interests.

Since the declaration of the people's authority and the implementation of the first and second chapters of the Green Book we have managed to deprive the exploitative and domineering forces of their material instruments at the political and economic levels. However, there is still the military class, those who monopolize arms in the name of the masses and who are committing more and more mistakes every day because they believe that the Army is the government because it was through the Army that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi managed to carry out the revolution, since nothing can be achieved easily except through the Army officers -- from getting clothes, furniture and food from the Army stores to illegal smuggling from abroad into the Jamahiriyah and all the rest of the fascist practices from above by the military -- and since the revolutionary committees, comprising a shaky and weak organization, support the Army officers. We all know that the military are not alone in the field. Everyone is bitterly wondering: What safety belt is there for the military other than this shaky organization that is neither an authoritative party with declared direct objectives to enable it to assume power nor a strong mass organization built on scientific basis to lead the masses in their exercise of power. It is somewhere in between, driven by crisis to oscillate between right and left and in every other direction.

Once again we ask: Who is helping the military smuggle alcoholic drinks and hashish and bring in concubines? Who is providing them with the right atmosphere to do what God allows and does not allow?

I say that when the revolutionary committees make the fatal mistake of helping the military establishment, this establishment promotes its plots through the members of the revolutionary organization. We cannot separate these two facts. The truth which must be told is that we are not serious in carrying out any program. The state's flagrant radio did not cite the article "The Army: Hashish and Frivolity" in its customary press review because that article scared it. It ignored it and carried a less critical article instead. It ignored that article because every word in it was a serious call for revolution. That is why the masses rushed to the bookstalls to buy the paper until all editions were sold out.

We do not want this article to be mere press talk and ink on paper. We do not want the crisis to be repeated. We have said so much on the pages of the revolutionary press that we are tired of just theorizing about the crisis of the revolutionary organization and the malpractices of its members and about its internal structure. Nothing has been achieved. The revolutionary committees have not been reorganized nor have the malpractices been stopped. We just continued to look on and to condemn ourselves. We do not want this same crisis to be repeated when we talk about the military establishment because we cannot talk about the corruption in that establishment and the need to dissolve and disband it when we cannot rebuild our revolutionary organization and rectify the course of revolutionary action, always relying on the guidelines and initiatives of the leader and always waiting for someone to move us to join in a program of organized work. Nor can we hurl abuse at the military establishment and at the same time seek the help of the Army in every program we fail to carry out.

I say it for the third or even the tenth time that unless we call a spade a spade in the revolutionary committees -- so that the revolutionary will know who the self-seeking opportunists are -- and unless we then begin to seriously incite the masses and urge them to put the slogan "armed masses" into actual practice and to go themselves to the production centers to implement the program of revolutionary action approved by the masses in their people's congress without needing others to do it for them, unless we do all this the military establishment will continue to exist with all its corruption, debauchery, alcohol, and hashish.

TRIPOLI JANA REPORTAGE ON HAPPENINGS IN SUDAN

'Popular Uprising'

LD272103 Tripoli JANA in English 1648 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Thani 13, March 27 -- JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The popular uprising against the hireling Numayri regime is mounting in south Sudan following worsening conditions there including the lack of basic supplies and deterioration of services.

Sudanese Rejecting 'Sham Elections'

LD272257 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Thani 13, March 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Informed sources in Khartoum today said the Sudanese people are clearly eschewing the sham elections for the country's presidency whose sole candidate is hireling Numayri, in spite of the regime's oppressive practices.

The sources said instructions have been issued to local authorities in towns, villages, and the provinces to register the names of citizens in electoral rolls from taxation lists, employment offices, and homes.

The sources said popular apathy has caused worry amongst the regime's leaders, prompting the vice president to tour several regions to forestall the expected results of this widescale popular rejection.

Former Army Officers Arrested

LD292034 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Thani 15, March 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Reports from Khartoum have said that the Sudanese authorities arrested a number of ex-Army officers charged with activities to overthrow the regime. The authorities arrested on 19th and 20th March a number of high ranking officers, General Nureddin al-Mubarak, the ex-commander of Khartoum garrison, General Badawi al-Mubashir, the commander of the paratroop force, Brigadier Ishak Obrahim, director of the military research centre, Colonel Baheri from Khartoum unit and Brigadier Abdel Wahhab, the head of the Security and Defence Committee at the People's Assembly.

The ruler of Sudan decided last January to put them on pension following the popular uprising that swept the country against his rule.

MOROCCO

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

Predeparture Statement

LD272339 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid 27 Mar (MAP) -- The Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, will arrive in Rabat tomorrow, Monday, on a 2-day official visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan Prime Minister Matti Bouabid.

The Spanish prime ministers said in a statement to Mr Abduljalil Fenjiro, general manager of MAP, that considerations of neighborhood, history, and other things make this visit important, and being the first of its sort, it is quite significant as far as we are concerned. We want to give the greatest attention to our relations with Morocco and to all the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

Regarding the Western Sahara, he explained that facing the process of ending colonialization in the Sahara, there was a kind of self-protection and an inevitable withdrawal by Spain. In this regard we can say that ending colonialization did not create problems for the democratic transformation, and so, did not impose any obstacles, but helped the transformation in Spain. We are very hopeful that this series will be peacefully crowned by the adoption of the UN and OAU resolutions. We would like the Spanish Government to be an element of peace in the final solution of the problem, not an absent element, with complete respect for the resolutions which should be taken in the area, and without any thought of interfering in problems which are, I note, Arab Moroccan, African, and international also.

Regarding the continental connection via Gibraltar, he said that it is an achievement of historical significance, and it not only aims at bringing Spain and Morocco closer together, but also Europe and Africa. So, it goes much further than the borders of our two countries, and it requires huge financial effort. There must be a clear vision of the historic scope of this achievement in order to face up to it.

We will work enthusiastically to appraise the financial resources for implementing this achievement. There are studies [word indistinct] and a company was established for this purpose. We must say, in all honesty, that there are huge financial difficulties, and we have to look for other parties to participate in bringing about this important achievement. I think that there is good will in the Arab world, and we can also attact the attention of the European countries and make them feel the importance of participating in this achievement.

In this regard the government will work to give the project the historical scope for which it merits. This is not a problem which can be solved today or tomorrow, for obvious reasons, but we will, of course, work to give more support, whether concerning the technological studies or the participation of other parties os that the achievement assume its international dimension as I imagine it.

Gonzalez, Moran Arrive

LD281349 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Rabat, March 28 (MAP) -- The president [as received] of the Spanish Government, Mr Felipe Gonzalez, arrived in Rabat this Monday morning, on a two day state visit to Morocco, at the invitation of Moroccan premier, Maati Bouabid.

Mr Gonzalez is accompanied by the Spanish foreign minister, Mr Fernando Moran, the Spanish ambassador to Rabat, Mr Alfonso de la Serna, and the government's spokesman, Mr Eduardo Sotillo.

Arrival Statement

LD281730 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez began his 2-day official visit to our country today. Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, members of his majesty's government, the diplomatic corps accredited to our country, the governor of Rabat and Sale, the king's agent for Sale, and a number of high-ranking civilian and military personalities were at hand to welcome the Spanish guests.

In a statement at Sale airport, the Spanish prime minister expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity to visit Morocco for the first time and noted that Morocco is the first country he has arrived as prime minister of the Spanish Government. Mr Gonzalez said the relations between states are based on mutual acquaintance between their peoples; therefore, he added, the aim of his visit is to evaluate Moroccan-Spanish relations and to determine the degree of cooperation for the future.

The Spanish prime minister noted that the future of bilateral relations between the two countries is a matter of great importance which seeks the further development of the two countries and the safeguarding of security and peace in an area that has an important international strategic position. Mr Felipe Gonzalez added that his official visit to Morocco will seek to revitalize the deep cultural ties which bound Morocco and Spain together, develop the basis for cooperation and peace, and ensure a future based on the desire to maintain stability, national independence, and benefit the two peoples and the area in which we live.

Accompanying the Spanish prime minister on his official visit to Morocco are Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, and a number of other officials.

This morning Mr Felipe Gonzalez paid a visit to the tomb of Mohammad V where he laid a wreath at the monument and signed the golden visitors book of the mausoleum.

Prime Ministers Hold Talks

LD282107 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpt] An enlarged business meeting was held this evening at the prime minister's office between the Moroccan and the Spanish delegations led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

On the Moroccan side this meeting was attended by Minister of Transport Mansouri Benali; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi; head of European department, Omar Belqourah; Director of General Affairs at the prime minister's office, Kamal Lakhdar; and by the Moroccan ambassador to Spain, Abdelhafid Kadiri.

On the Spanish side the meeting was attended by the Foreign Minister Frenando Moran; director general of the Political Affairs Department for Africa, Manuel Sassot; the Spanish ambassador to Rabat, Alfonso de la Serna; and by the prime minister's spokesman, Eduardo Sotillop.

Earlier Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who began his official visit to Morocco today, held private talks with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, and discussed various aspects of the relations between Morocco and Spain.

Report on Talks

LD282352 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpt] As reported earlier, a working session was held this evening at the prime minister's office between the Moroccan and Spanish delegations led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Cordial and frank talks took place during this session on a number of bilateral and international issues.

During the talks the Moroccan side affirmed Morocco's adherence to its territorial integrity. The talks also dealt with the developments of the Sahara question and the scope opened by the recent Moroccan-Algerian summit meeting for the future of relations of the Arab Maghreb countries.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two sides affirmed the need to consolidate these relations in various fields and to lay down a plan for consultations and constant dialogue so that all the pending problems between the two countries can be discussed.

During the working session a number of international issues of mutual interest, particularly with regard to ensuring and consolidating cooperation among the states of the Mediterranean and laying down a framework for cooperation among these states, were discussed. The talks also covered the consequences that might arise as a result of Spain joining the European Common Market.

Bouabid Dinner for Gonzalez

LD291406 Rabat MAP in English 1237 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Rabat, March 29 (MAP) -- Moroccan Premier Mr Maati Bouabid hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the president of the Spanish Government, Mr Felipe Gonzalez, on Monday evening in Rabat.

In a speech he made on the occasion, Mr Bouabid stressed the highly significant gesture of the head of the Spanish Government whose first visit abroad led him to Morocco.

This visit, Mr Bouabid said, is the proof of the excellent relations existing between the two countries, relations that will be further strengthened, thanks to this visit, by new acquisitions in cooperation and understanding.

Mr Bouabid also lauded Mr Gonzalez's realistic view concerning his country's relations with the Maghreb and the establishment of a serene atmosphere in this region, which constitutes a positive factor for more development and understanding among the peoples and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Recalling the deep interactions witnessed by the two countries' history and civilization for thirteen centuries, besides the geographical and human similitudes between the two countries, Moroccan premier pointed out that these factors can favour the establishment of excellent political relations and exemplary cooperation in the economic, technical, and cultural areas.

Mr Bouabid then stressed the necessity to settle all "outstanding problems" between the two countries in the framework of a frank concertation, free from any complex and from any preconceived false idea.

Moroccan premier also dealt with the two countries active participation in North-South dialogue and their collaboration in carrying out the project of the fixed link across the Strait of Gibraltar to connect Morocco and Spain, and therefore Africa and Europe.

Evoking the situation in the Arab Maghreb, Mr Bouabid indicated that the region has witnessed these last days an intense activity aimed at clearing the atmosphere from all elements of trouble and at giving a new impetus to the process of unifying the great Maghreb. "The Moroccan-Algerian summit on the one hand and the Tunisian-Algerian summit on the other are the milestone of this unity to which we all aspire", Mr Bouabid outlined.

About the situation in the Middle East, Mr Bouabid stated that Morocco was highly concerned by the aggressive policy followed by the Zionist entity in Arab occupied territories, and in a first place, in the holy city of Al-Quds by the violation of the territorial unity of Lebanon, and by the Zionist entity's despise for human and moral principles and for world public opinion.

In this respect, he reiterated Morocco's support to the Arab cause until all Arab lands are liberated and until the Palestinians recover their rights to self determination and to the creation of an independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He added that Morocco will spare no effort for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

After he evoked Morocco's foreign policy based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and of non-alignment, Mr Bouabid recalled the democratic process triggered by Morocco and its efforts to safeguard its territorial integrity. He reaffirmed in this respect Morocco's willingness to implement the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity adopted during the Nairobi summit in 1981, approving the proposal made by King Hassan II of Morocco to organize a referendum in the Moroccan Saharan provinces in order to put an end to all kinds of contestations.

On his part, Mr Felipe Gonzalez said in his speech, "The fact that my first official trip abroad as head of the new Spanish Government leads me to Morocco, a country which holds a leading role in the Arab world and the Islamic community and which is for us Spaniards, the gate to the African Continent, constitutes for me an honor and a happy opportunity".

Mr Gonzalez then recalled the "common past" of Morocco and Spain and affirmed that his country intended to entertain friendly relations with all countries and more especially close relations with countries with which Spain has a geographical neighbourliness, a historical co-existence, and a cultural community.

He added that Morocco and Spain, because of their geographical position must be tied with trustful, friendly, and positive links that will favour the carrying out of common projects aimed at achieving progress and peace.

The project of the fixed link across the Strait of Gibraltar, he said, is "the symbol of this permanent relation" between Morocco and Spain.

The dinner banquet was attended by several members of the Moroccan Government, the diplomatic corps accredited to Morocco, the representatives of Moroccan political parties, and several other civil and military personalities.

King Receives Gonzalez

LD291648 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Fez 29 Mar (MAP) -- This evening, his majesty the king received in audience Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and an accompanying delegation. His majesty awarded the guest the Al-Alawi Grand Medal. He also had private talks with the prime minister.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Gonzalez News Conference

PA300235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Rabat, 29 Mar (EFE) -- The issue of Ceuta and Melilla was not discussed in the talks held by Felipe Gonzalez and the Moroccan prime minister and king, the Spanish prime minister said at a news conference in Rabat tonight.

"I am grateful that the subject was not brought up. There are different viewpoints, and my personal opinion is that these differences in view cannot tarnish an effort toward good Spanish-Moroccan relations," Felip Gonzalez said.

The Spanish prime minister expressed his respect for the differences in viewpoints and called for the development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Felipe Gonzalez was asked about alleged U.S. influence to destabilize Spanish-Moroccan relations over the issue of Ceuta and Melilla.

"If I have understood well," the Spanish prime minister said, "it is believed that the United States is the one that can decide on issues that exclusively fall under Spanish and Moroccan responsibility. I do not accept that principle."

After indicating that he does not feel pressured by the United States or any other country, Felipe Gonzalez noted that the United States maintains friendly relations with Spain, "and I believe it also maintains them with Morocco."

Recalling the time prior to this visit, Felipe Gonzalez admitted that they were working from a starting point that lacked mutual confidence.

"And I want to say this in benefit of this effort to overcome that situation," the Spanish prime minister said.

As he did on his arrival in Rabat, Felipe Gonzalez stressed that the talks have been directed at evaluating the status of Spanish-Moroccan relations in order to lay the groundwork for future cooperation.

"The essential factor," Felipe Gonzalez added, "is the political desire to understand each other and not to remain at a standstill with problems that will undoubtedly emerge."

Regarding the conflict taking place in the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, the Spanish prime minister said that his government does not want to undertake a policy that could appear to be either interference or inhibition.

"This means," he stressed, "that if our opinion is needed to find the best peaceful solution, we will always be willing to give it."

Felipe Gonzalez expressed hope that the Western Saharan dispute will be solved on the basis of the UN and OAU resolutions.

"Spain should not say what must be done," the Spanish prime minister said.

Referring to the conference of Mediterranean coast countries, Felipe Gonzalez indicated that it should not be the framework to discuss Spain's membership in the EEC.

"The truth is that it does not seem reasonable that this should be so," he said.

The Spanish prime minister said that Spain's future entrance into the European Community will not economically harm Morocco, since a new balance will be produced among all the member countries, giving greater weight to those located in southern Europe.

Felipe Gonzalez noted Spain's support for the Palestinian cause and for a definite solution to the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Referring to the project to link Spain and Morocco through the Strait of Gibraltar, the Spanish prime minister recalled that its origins are at the highest level, that of chiefs of state, and that Spain has always been concerned about its definite achievement.

The Spanish prime minister said that there has been some abandonment of the Spanish culture in Morocco, and he urged that this be corrected.

Referring to the world economic crisis, Felipe Gonzalex said that the solution can only be found in a policy of authentic solidarity.

The Spanish prime minister noted that this crisis affects both the capitalist and non-capitalist world and especially those "penniless" countries that do not have natural resources and are neither consumers nor developed economies.

After indicating that he does not believe he has the complete answer to this crisis, he said, "I rather leave that privilege to the rightist sectors that always think they own the truth."

Felipe Gonzalez indicated that the closing of borders to imports and an excessive promotion of exports could lead "to chaos."

The Spanish prime mini ter criticized neoliberal policy, but indicated that the policy of nationalization has also not provided definite solutions.

Gonzalez Ends Visit

LD300838 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The official visit paid to our country by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, which started yesterday and during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, ended this evening. He was seen off at Sale Airport by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, members of the diplomatic corps, the governor of Rabat and Sale, members of the Spanish community in our country, and several other personalities.

Before departing, Felipe Gonzales held a press conference in Rabat which was attended by the national and international press. He spoke about bilateral relations, the Middle East, relations among Mediterranean countries, the Iraq-Iran war and other international issues. The press conference was attended by the Spanish Foreign minister.

SUDAN

AT-TAYYIB ADDRESSES RALLY ON LIBYAN PLOTS

JN291106 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Waw, 29 Mar (SUNA) -- Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and chairman of the presidential plebiscite committee, has said that the attempts of the enemies and plotters will not stop as long as the revolution is taking a sound course toward devloping the homeland.

Addressing a mass rally in the city of Waw in the Bahr al-Ghazal Province yesterday, At-Tayyib talked about the heinous Libyan plot which was to have been carried out on 18 February this year. He said that the plotters seem to have forgotten the decisive popular reply to their attempts in July 1976. He also talked about the vile plots which are connected with a series of schemes unrelated to the homeland or traditions such as the Aryat incident in Bahr al-Ghazal which proved to the plotters the Sudanese people's adherence to the southern region and to Sudan's unity and stability.

GHANA

ACCRA REPORTS WITNESS TESTIMONY IN TREASON TRIAL

AB251829 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] At the resumed sitting of the public tribunal trying 26 persons for treason, the first prosecution witness, ex-RSM [Regimental Sergeant Major] Abu Baba, spoke of plans announced by Kwame Pianim, one of the accused, for the formation of a government called the National Reconciliation Council, made up exclusively of military men. Ex-RSM Abu Baba, who was wounded during the attempts to arrest some of the alleged plotters late last year, said Kwame Pianim announced those plans to the plotters at a meeting in his, Pianim's house. He said a government was to be set up to be known as the National Reconciliation Council made up of military men. This council was to be responsible for national security. Kwame Pianim explained to the meeting that no outside power was prepared to help any military government financially; hence the decision to set up of a civilian body. [sentence as heard]

Reports about Abu Baba's evidence are still coming in.

'Americans' Gave Plot 'Blessing'

AB251023 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The National Reconciliation Council, which would have been in power for 5 years, would have been made up of General (Eskin) or Colonel Ofosu Appiah as chairman. Major E.A. Mahama, Major Seidu Musa, Colonel (Ametome) of the pay office, and Major (Teteshaye) or Colonel (Tegu). The rest are Captain (Mahmud Ata) and Captain (Obiejei). Captain (Anfomankechia) was to be the secretary to the council.

Kwame Pianim explained to the meeting that since no outside power was prepared to help any military government financially, a five-man civilian body was to be set up, to be headed by Mr Victor Owusu. This civilian body will operate alongside the National Reconciliation Council. the five-man body was to select civilian ministers who would work under the body. Ex-RSM Abu Baba said he also got to know that some special air servicemen (?without names) have been visiting the country in connection with the plot. One of them was taken around sensitive areas to be attacked, which were named as the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] at Gundar Barrack, club staff house, and the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation].

The foreign troops which will be brought would have camouflaged their faces to look black before starting the operations. At one stage of the meeting, Abu Baba said Pianim announced that Victor Owusu was in touch with the president of the Ivory Coast to land a force in the country within 24 hours of the coup to consolidate the take-over. A larger foreign force was to land within 48 hours.

He said at the end of the meeting which was attended by himself, Kwame Pianim, Captain (Anfomankechia) and Maj Seidu Musa, an amount of 640,000 cedis was loaded into three boxes, into the car of Maj Seidu Musa for soldiers who will take part in the operation. Abu Baba said Capt (Afomankechia) once said that Victor Owusu was worried because he had pumped a lot of money into the operation and that if it was the acquisition of an aircraft that was delaying the D-day, then Gemini Air could be used to bring in the foreign troops. Abu Baba said Maj Seidu Musa visited London in September last year. The trip was sponsored by Mr J.A. Mensah, minister in the second republic. The purpose of the trip was to meet some people based in London to plan the details of the takeover.

He said those allegedly contacted were Africans, staff men, some prominent Ghanaian civilians in exile, in addition to Col Ofusu-Appiah and Capt Mahmud Ata. Abu Baba said Maj Seidu Musa told him that the weapons to neutralize armored cars before the power arsenal of the PNDC, were being bought, adding the Americans had given the operation their blessing. He said 15 to 20 task men would have taken part in the operation and they were to bring along more arms to the servicemen. Abu Baba said Capt (Opieje) was to have delivered a speech over Radio Ghana, after the capture of GBC.

Abu Baba said that after the takeover, the police would have been reorganized by some foreign men. The special branch was to be trained by the Israelis. The border guards were also to be reorganized.

More on Trial Testimony

AB291900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The public tribunal trying 26 persons in connection with the 23 November coup attempt was today told of how the first accused, Major Seidu Musa, now at large, tried to deceive soldiers on that day that the country had been invaded by Cuban troops. Continuing his evidence, ex-RSM Abu Baba said Maj Seidu Musa told soldiers at the military police headquarters and the Congo junction to be vigilant because of the alleged invasion. The soldiers doubted what the major told them so they started asking questions. Ex-RSM Abu Baba spoke of how a contact man from Lome delivered a note to Maj Seidu Musa in his house later that day. He said as an identification mark, blue ribbons were distributed to everyone in the house of Maj Seidu Musa.

GOVERNMENT DENIES FOOD THEFT, DEMANDS APOLOGY

AB290657 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The government has denied a story by the people's DAILY GRAPHIC that over 3,000 bags of maize donated to Ghana by the world food program has been stolen at Takoradi. An official statement in Accra said investigations conducted by the minister of finance and economic planning showed that out of a total of 34,320 bags of maize donated by the Swiss Government to the world food program, 3,418 bags were short-landed [as heard] at the Takoradi harbor. It pointed out if theft was the reason for the short landing, then it could not have taken place while the vessel was in port in Ghana.

The statement added that the short-landed quantity has been acknowledged by the master of the ship and its agents, Umarco. It has also been confirmed by the agents of the world food program, (Kaleb Bread). The statement demanded an apology from the people's GRAPHIC to correct the false impression being created on the country.

NETHERLANDS ENVOY WITHDRAWN AT GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

AB281331 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Netherlands Embassy in Ghana, Mr Johannes Landman, has been recalled by his government following a complaint by the Ghana Government that he had been interfering in the internal affairs of Ghana. In an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] this morning, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, confirmed that Mr Landman had been interfering in the internal politics of Ghana. He did not elaborate. Mr Landman has already flown back home.

PNDC SECRETARIES UNDERGO MILITARY TRAINING

AB270818 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Military training exercises for Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretaries and their deputies are under way at the Ghana military academy and training school at Teshie, near Accra. The exercises involve both theoretical and practical aspects of military training and are confined to the weekends. The aim is to inject the secretaries with military discipline and leadership qualities to enable them to offer dynamic and inspired leadership for the success of the revolution.

At the opening session, the commandant of the training school, Group Captain Albert Tamakloe, said all that is to be expected of the secretaries after the course is a complete reorientation and departure from the usual civilian laissez-faire attitude to a more practical, purposeful, and professional approach to work. He emphasized that even though the secretaries are not going to be made military officers after the course, those who excell during training and show sufficient signs of exhibiting military dynamism in their approach to work afterward may be recommended to the authorities for award of honorary ranks. According to Group Captain Tamakloe, the secretaries will be treated as students while on the course. They will, therefore, be expected to observe laid-down regulations and orders. The exercises began yesterday.

On behalf of his colleagues, the secretary for agriculture, Professor Botei Doku, remarked that it was quite a great and interesting experience after several hours of uninterrupted office work.

RAWLINGS SAYS COUNTRY WILL OVERCOME PROBLEMS

AB202057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has repeated that with dedication and understanding Ghana will overcome its present economic difficulties. He said the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] is determined to correct mistakes where they have occurred, adding risks have to be taken if that will better the lots of the people. The PNDC chairman was speaking when the outgoing British high commissioner to Ghana, Mr James Mellon, paid a farewell courtesy call on him at the castle. The envoy is leaving the country after a 5-year duty tour. Mr Mellon predicted that Ghana's economy will take a right course within a year. He noted that there have been other countires whose economies were far more serious than that of Ghana and said I have been in the country for 5 years and I know what I am talking about. Mr Mellon emphasized, however, that Ghana's problems can best be solved by Ghanaians themselves. This is because no outsider can determine what is good for them. The envoy referred to the chairman's broadcast to mark Ghana's 26th independence anniversary in which he called for reconciliation and described it as very impressive. Mr Mellon pledged that Britain is willing to help Ghana achieve a happy and stable country. He had earlier presented the chairman with a picture album of Britain. Mr Mellon was accompanied by the deputy British high commissioner, Mr James Michael.

LIBERIA

NEW PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER NAMED

AB291340 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Monrovia, March 29 (AFP) -- Deputy Minister of State for Presidential Affairs John Rancy will replace Harry Nayou, who was sacked by President Samuel Doe last week, as minister of state, officials announced here today.

Mr. Nayou was dismissed last week for his alleged role in a petrol racket.

AFP ANALYZES 'DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION'

AB280915 Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 28 Mar 83

[By Patrick van Roekeghem]

[Text] Monrovia, March 28 (AFP) -- The extremely difficult economic situation now being experienced by Liberia is not desperate, the business community here believes. Liberia has some good factors in its favor and there is reason for confidence. This country has been hard-hit by the international economic crisis and the fall in commodity rates. But its liberal economic system is likely to draw foreign capital when a recovery starts. Liberia has a strong currency, and this is another plus-point. On the negative side, export revenue has plunged and the financial position has badly worsened. This is so for iron ore, exploited by the Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (Lamco). Its mine was closed down last September for six weeks due to the international recession in the steel sector. Some 1,500 of the 4,000 staff were laid off.

Rubber is also in difficulties. The company in this case is Firestone of the United States. But rates have improved lately and a new confidence is emerging among the industry's executives. Other sectors affected include timber, coffee, cocoa and diamonds which are mainly from adjacent Sierra Leone and enter this country illicitly.

Commerce, controlled partly by Lebanese and Indians, has slowed down. Monrovia looks lively enough but it is a little run-down in appearances. The only big construction job in hand is a huge sports stadium being built by China. United States aid to Liberia is fairly substantial and could amount to 80 million dollars this year. On a per capita basis this is among the highest granted by the United States to an African country.

Money troubles mean the country is short of oil, and consequently electricity. This inevitably disrupts the economy. Drought is affecting Mount Coffee Dam on the St. Paul River. When it is working this provides all Monrovia's electricity. But there are thermal power stations too.

The Liberia electricity corporation is in money trouble. So is the Monrovia oil refinery which cannot pay for oil supplies. There is no gasoline at filling stations, although cars still queue up, just in case.

The Liberian Government is putting public finances to rights. It is fighting corruption and gathering in overdue taxes. Government employees have had their pay cut 16 to 25 percent since January. Labor unrest has resulted, with nurses at Monrovia hospital on strike for example. The government measures are assumed to stem from loan terms laid down by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Liberian dollar remains strong, but only coins are produced in the name of Liberia. The legal currency is the U.S. dollar. There is no black market in currency. Liberia hopes to diversify production. Off-shore oil exploration is in progress by several U.S. firms.

Consequently, Liberia does not seem deprived of weapons for the future. It may be one of the first countries to gain from an upturn in Africa, especially as its liberal system continues to attract foreign investors.

NIGERIA

NAN REPORTS ALI BABA STATEMENT ON IMMIGRANTS

AB250855 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Lagos, 24 Mar (NAN) -- The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, today in Lagos said that about 2,000 illegal immigrants had been repatriated by the ministry since the quit order and that 3,569 others had registered as at the end of February.

Briefing the nation on the activities of the ministry, Alhaji Ali said that he was aware of the illegal reentry of immigrants into the country. The question of flushing out the illegal immigrants is a continuous exercise, so if they enter illegally the law will still catch up with them, he said.

The minister said that 12 new border control posts had been established in addition to the existing ones, as part of efforts to check the influx of immigrants. He said that there were immigration desks in 13 Nigerian missions abroad, including those in London, New York, Cairo, and New Delhi.

Alhaji Ali explained that there were plans to increase the staff strength of the Immigration Department to man all the border posts effectively. The department has less than 3,000 persons on its staff list at present, he added.

The minister said that 42,000 resident permits were issued in 1981 and 51,000 in 1982, while 32,667 and 32,789 reentry permits were issued in 19[illegible]1 and 1982 respectively. In 1981, 15,194 visiting passes were issued to aliens while in 1982, 20,000 were issued, he said. He said that 457 and 944 immigrants were either deported on repatriated by the ministry in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

The minister said that the Immigration Department took over the responsibility of control and monitoring of movement of immigrants from the Nigerian police at the beginning of this year.

MARCH OIL PRODUCTION: 900,000 BARRELS PER DAY

AB281822 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Lagos, March 28 (AFP) -- Nigerian oil production this month should total around 900,000 barrels a day, oil companies estimated here today. Oil sources said that this output was relatively low, considering the high quality of Nigerian crude and its price/quality competitiveness with comparable North Sea oil. Last month Nigeria unilaterally cut the price of its crude oil 5, 50 dollars a barrel, thereby provoking the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to drop its benchmark oil price by five dollars a barrel.

The sources said that potential oil buyers were still biding their time digesting the latest OPEC price move and hoping for a cut in the price of North Sea oil, which would quite probably force Lagos to drop its price once again.

They said that Nigerian production stated off well this month, peaking at 1,200,000 B/D [barrels per day] on March 10. Nigeria's oil production quota as set by OPEC is 1,300,000 B/D.

Output then dropped to one million barrels towards March 15, to about 900,000 B/D five days later, then settled at between 800,000 and 850,000 currently. The sources expect that output will not stabilise until mid-April.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH GDR

AB231915 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic have held talks in Berlin on the possibilities of further extending economic relations between them. The chairman of the National Party of Nigeria, [NPN], Chief Adisa Akinloye, led the Nigerian delegation while the German minister of machinetools led his country's team. Chief Akinloye later briefed his host on the programs of the NPN including the development of agriculture.

UPPER VOLTA

AFP REPORTS OUEDRAOGO, SANKARA SPEECHES

AB281555 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 27 Mar (AFP) -- Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, president of the Peoples Salvation Council [CSP] (Upper Volta's highest authority), presided Saturday afternoon in Ouagadougou over his first public mass meeting since he assumed power on 7 November 1982. The first public mass meeting to be held in the capital by the Upper Voltan Army was on the theme "Healthy and objective information" and was well attended.

During this meeting, the head of state strongly criticized his country's internal and external enemies and pointed out that for sometime now, Upper Volta has been living under a psychosis that is artificially created and treacherously sustained by the country's detractors. Rejecting the accusations, lies, and slander by the "CSP's enemies," Maj Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo refuted rumors that the CSP is leading Upper Volta to a "communist danger" and to the nationalization of enterprises. He reiterated that the only changes being carried out by the CSP are the purging of Upper Voltan political practices, the establishment of a true democracy, and the preparation for a normal constitutional life. In short, the head of state said that the CSP wants to return to the people the right to determine their future. It does not in any way want to impose an ideology or a type of society on the people.

President Ouedraogo emphasized that the people who were arrested on the night of 19 March and the morning of 20 March were arrested for "among other things, having carried political activities and actions" solely aimed at "destabilizing the regime." During their last meeting, on 15 March, these people decided to organize an intoxication campaign through biased literature and to incite local businessmen to an uprising during the beginning of April, the CSP president added.

He revealed that Albert Patouoin Ouedraogo, former minister of national education and culture of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] (which was overthrown by the 7 November coup), who is under house arrest, was led back home because he was not present at the meeting. [sentence as received]

"The harshness which we have shown and will always show toward subversive elements will not be tarnished by a blind passion nor by a partisan attitude," President Ouedraogo said. This is what led us "to accept the applications for bail, technically possible, presented by the detainees," he added. Thus the bail application of General Sangoule Lamizana (former president from 1966 to 1980) whose trial should take place soon, was approved.

Maj Ouedraogo also revealed that the "CMRPN ordinance on the right to strike has been repealed," adding that the "preventive and beneficial measures taken concerning the four personalities arrested (Joseph Ouedraogo, former president of the National Assembly; Frederic Guirma, first Upper Voltan ambassador to the United Nations; Francois Kabore, businessman; Albert Patouin Ouedraogo, former national education minister) were not arbitrary.

On his part, Prime Minister Captain Thomas Sankara, who addressed the meeting before the head of state, urged his compatriots "to get rid of the corrupt cadres in the Army and government." Captain Sankara revealed that the CSP was preparing to fight against:

-- A faction of the bourgeoisie and politicians who exploit the people through corrupt and fraudulent methods;

-- The dark forces using spiritual and traditional disguise who exploit the people instead of serving their spiritual and (?moral) interests;

-- the external enemies of Upper Volta who use internal traitors: neocolonialism and imperialism.

During his address, Captain Sankara, who justified his visits to Libya and North Korea, said he had signed with Libyan authorities a 3,500 billion CFA francs cooperation agreement for the importing of Libyan cement by Upper Volta. The prime minister also urged his country's youth to prepare for the construction of major projects (monuments in Ouagadougou and peoples theaters to be constructed in the capital and in regional centers).

He stressed that for the first time we see an Army that wants "democracy and wants to have close ties with the people." He also added for the first time we see the people turning out in large numbers to offer their support to the Army.

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS RSA BOMBINGS, TROOP LANDINGS

AB291252 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The racist South African Army and Air Force continue to violate the territorial and aerial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. Between January and February, the racist South African Air Force carried out 49 air reconnaissance flights, three aerial machinegunnings of targets, three air bombardments, and the concentration of troops more than five times, plus three times air landings of troops employing 83 aircraft and helicopters.

According to information released by the minister of defense, the racists in the interim period carried out acts of banditry in the southern zone of the People's Republic of Angola in the areas of (Katekero), Namakunde, Chiende, (Chiulu), Kumbe, (Muffa), Mulondo, (Kubelai), Kahama, and (Chika).

In the occupied areas of Salango and Evale, there is a large concentration of UNITA bandits who accompanied their masters in the terror campaign against the civilian populations. [passage indistinct]

UNITA RELEASES NAMES OF CAPTURED CZECHOSLOVAKS

MB291808 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 28 Mar 83

[UNITA radio]

[Text] Gone is the time when the Russians, the Czechoslovaks, the Cubans, and the East Germans seemed to be an arrogant and invincible monster that had been unleashed to pursue the task of dominating the peoples at a mad and irresistible pace. In the southern part of our continent Angolans face the murderous fury of Soviet imperialism with the unbreakable determination of a people who, with their UNITA vanguard party, led by Comrade President Dr Savimbi, triumphantly offer armed resistance in the defense of their fatherland and in the defense of the independence, freedom, dignity, and honor of the black people of Angola. Our resistance has been worthwhile because it has become a living example for the people of Laos and Eritrea, who also struggle for their national liberation.

For the first time in the history of the African Continent there is an armed movement, which continues fighting down through the years, which embodies the will of the people, which fulfills a plan, and which achieves clear victories daily. Comrade President Savimbi has said that the world can no longer ignore it. In fact UNITA and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Russian paper tigers and their imperialist coalition of Cubans, Czechoslovaks, East Germans, and others. The daily defeats that they suffer in their fight to exterminate the black people of Angola cannot be denied. The FALA's unprecedented bravery has totally discredited the boastfulness and vanity of the Russians and their East German, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Cuban imperialist compatriots.

On 21 November 1980 an Antonov-26 plane was shot down by the FALA when it tried to fly over UNITA's liberated area. Two Russian pilots who manned the aircraft were captured alive. These two Siberian bears were kept caged at UNITA bases for 2 years and were released in 1982 for humanitarian reasons. We note that it is the first time in the history of the struggles the people have waged against Russian imperialism that Russians have been imprisoned.

We also note that the two Russians who were captured by UNITA were (Cherisskiy Ivan Yusipovich), born on 26 December 1934 in the Kiev region, Ukraine, and (Malaiyet Ikoria Abdoromonovich), born on 15 May 1942 in [name indistinct].

Early in December 1980 two Cubans named (Miguel Garcia Enamorado), born in Granma Province, Cuba, and (Pablo Jacon Mohena) also born in Granma Province, Cuba, were tired of fighting, and they surrendered to UNITA forces. They have been at UNITA bases ever since.

Apart from the capture of foreigners of various nationalities, UNITA launched an attack on 12 March 1983 against a five-vehicle enemy column full of Cubans. Thirteen Cubans were killed, and Lieutenant (Adolfo Estevez), the column's commander, was captured. He is the son of (Marcelo Estevez) and (Cecilia Catingue), and he was born in Oriente, Camaguey Province, Cuba. This Cuban officer is married to (Fidelina Fernandez Morales), a Cuban, and he has two children. Lt (Adolfo Estevez) left Cuba on 10 January 1983 and arrived in Luanda on 12 January 1983 with a group of 1,500 soldiers, 500 of whom arrived in Huambo on 14 January 1983 under the command of Major (Armando Leo), a Cuban. Lt (Adolfo Estevez) is alive and well at UNITA bases.

On 12 March 1983, UNITA attacked the industrial scheme of Alto Catumbela, which includes the cellulose company, the only paper factory in Angola, and the hydroelectric station, which distributes energy to the towns of Huambo, Cubal, Benguela, and Lobito. As stated in a special communique from the FALA's chief of general staff, 84 foreigners were arrested, including 64 Czechoslovaks. Of these we name the following: physician (Udekov Amari), nurse (Lumikova Milada), nurse (Vermira Vaneve), physician (Kribo Udessi Salibor), (?electrolysis) technician (Sevende Michel), paper production technician (Prave Vilian), senior technician (Kuek Josef), senior technician (Novotni Tunir), paper production technician (Kubik Antonive), electrician (Mirovesky Fransky), and senior technician (Labunev Viktor).

Such an unprecedented operation in Africa's history of struggle against foreign domination demonstrates the sheer ability of UNITA and its forces before the world. We have won the world's respect and admiration. The myth of the irresistible power of the Russian imperialists and their Czechoslovak, Cuban, and other compatriots has been shattered. The world watches and waits with anticipation for the collapse of the Soviet Union's imperialist web in Africa because it is now only a question of time.

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT RELEASES STATE PLAN FIGURES, TARGETS

MB291224 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The Mozambican Government has released figures for part of this year's central state plan which show a significant drop in the planned growth rate compared to last year's plan. This caused criticism by Planning Minister Mario Machungo of last year's plan, which he described as divorced from reality.

Three sectors, agriculture, industry and transport, and communications have been defined as priority areas in this year's plan. The planned overall production increase for this year in agriculture is 7.5 percent. This sector covers crop farming, forestry, and livestock farming. The target set last year was 32 percent.

The overall increase in industrial output for this year has been put at 7 percent, with emphasis on a number of areas, in particular the domestic manufacture of certain spare parts. According to the plan there should be an increase of 6 percent in the transportation of goods in the national system.

A new section dealing with foreign economic relations has been included in this year's plan. This stressed the need to earn as much foreign exchange as possible and spend less to fulfill the export targets for cashew nuts, prawns, cotton, and tea. There should be also a reduction in import of equipment, but priority should be given to importing raw materials, summer goods, and some spare parts.

RESISTANCE REPORTS 28 FEB-20 MAR ACTIONS

MB290748 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 25 Mar 83

["Communique on operational activity issued by Mozambique National Resistance" -- date not given]

[Text] 1. On 28 February 1983 our forces ambushed and burned two vehicles on the road between Magude and Mahel. The vehicles were involved in the logistical supply of Frelimo troops in the area. One soldier of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] was killed.

2. On 3 March 1983 another vehicle carrying some FPLM troops was ambushed and then burned. Two FPLM soldiers were killed, and one was wounded and subsequently captured.

3. On the same day a train with 26 cars was burned north of Magude while carrying corn from Chokwe to Magude.

4. On 5 March 1983 our forces attacked a militia position near the Magude state farms in (Inhanene) area. Our forces captured six Mausers and three FBP weapons, among other materiel. Five militiamen were killed. Four tractors and three cars belonging to the state farm scheme were burned.

5. On 6 March 1983 our forces ambushed and burned a vehicle traveling on the road between Chokwe and Massingire. Two FPLM soldiers were killed and a quantity of war materiel captured.

6. On the same day two other military vehicles were ambushed and burned. Seven FPLM soldiers were killed. The operation took place on the road between Chigubo and (Machatuine).

7. On 7 March a military vehicle was ambushed and burned on the road between Magude and Mahel. The driver was killed, and a quantity of military documents and war materiel was captured.

8. On the same day Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces sabotaged a number of telephone poles between Gurue and Lioma in Zambezia Province. The operation took place 15 km from Gurue.

9. On 8 March Renamo forces ambushed and burned a vehicle carrying FPLM soldiers on the road between Nalazi and Chokwe in Bala Vale area. One AK-47 and other war materiel were captured.

10. On the same day an important operation was carried out by our forces in the (Mocumo) area, Vanduzi, near Chimoio. In this operation our forces used 60-mm mortars, RPG-7's, RPD's and AK-47's. After an hour-long combat the enemy fled, leaving 32 dead and a large number of wounded. Our forces captured large quantities of war materiel, including 26 AK-47 weapons, 49 cartridges for the same type of weapon, 3 RPD weapons, 2 82-mm mortars, 2 60-mm mortars, 1 RPG-7 weapon, 3 RPG-2 weapons, 2 shells for RPG-7, 110 shells for RPG-2, 1 very light pistol, 3 82-mm mortar shells, 4 radio transmitters -- one a very large model -- and 12 60-mm mortar shells. A number of military documents of some interest were also captured.

During the fighting our forces killed a Zimbabwean commander named (Dique Lot Jovo). His personal pistol was captured.

11. On 9 March 1983 a further military vehicle was destroyed on the road between Chokwe and Massingire.

12. On the same day our forces ambushed enemy troops in (Ranguene), Mahel area. The enemy fled, leaving three dead, five AK-47 weapons, six 60-mm mortar shells and other materiel.

13. On 11 March 1983 our forces captured an FPLM element named (Francisco Gondo), age 27 and a native of (Nhangu), who was trained in Dondo.

14. On 13 March 1983 Renamo forces destroyed eight pylons carrying the power lines from Revue dam to Beira. The supply of energy to Beira was also cut at another place. The operation took place at (Movumbe), Macate locality, Chimoio District, Manica.

15. On the same day we attacked and destroyed the enemy position of Maqueze. Twenty-three FPLM soldiers were killed, and 12 AK-47 weapons were captured. The enemy fled and abandoned its position.

16. On 15 March 1983 a further military transport vehicle was ambushed and burned between Guro and Changara, on National Road No 125, Tete Province. Eleven enemy soldiers were killed, and seven AK-47 weapons, one pistol and other military equipment were captured.

17. On 17 March 1983 a train was ambushed and burned between Mabalane and Canicado.

18. On 20 March 1983 a Renamo patrol captured a militiaman named (Manuel Ernesto), born in Chokwe.

The struggle continues. Freedom or death, victory is ours.

Heavy Fighting Reported

MB291510 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Maputo -- Heavy fighting between the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is taking place 80 km from Maputo, southeast of Manhica. Frelimo has deployed about 1,800 armed men in that region, which is occupied by Renamo forces. No casualties have been reported so far. However, Renamo forces have captured 20 armed men and quantities of heavy and light weaponry. Enemy armored cars were destroyed during an ambush our forces laid against FPLM soldiers who had been sent to attack a Renamo base in the same region southeast of Manhica.

SOUTH AFRICA

KWAZULU CHIEF SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO LESOTHO

MB291207 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, leader of the Inkatha movement, has sent a message of sympathy to the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, following the recent attacks in Lesotho. In his message Chief Buthelezi described the attacks in South Africa [as heard] as South African-backed and offers his sympathy and prayers to the prime minister and the people of Lesotho for what they are going through.

LESOTHO'S ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN REPORTED

MB291706 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Commentary: "Lesotho and Destabilization"]

[Text] Lesotho provides a case history of the absurdities which are the inevitable combination of the campaign to portray South Africa as a destroyer of stability in southern Africa. The catchword these days is "destabilization." There is hardly a political or economic ailment that may beset a young and underdeveloped state that is not, somewhere in southern Africa, being explained as a result of a South African policy of destabilizing that state. As the campaign progresses, many of the accusations become more far-fetched, apparently in the belief that a presumption of South African guilt has been sufficiently firmly established for complete nonsense to be accepted uncritically.

Even for the most gullible, however, Lesotho's latest sortie may be too much to swallow. The allegation was that combined units of South African soldiers and police were involved in a wave of attacks and sabotage in the Kingdom over the weekend. Government spokesmen said they had killed a few, recovered the body of one, and were holding others for interrogation. Yet within a few days, the Lesotho commissioner of police, faced with demands from newsmen for evidence, was saying that the captured policemen had been released without his knowledge. Of the body, there was no furhter word. In fact, there was no evidence. The whole trumped-up charge has fallen flat. But by now, Lesotho has protested officially to the OAU and to the Government of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union and even hinted that it wanted an urgent debate of the United Nations Security Council.

Lesotho's situation as one of the 10 poorest countries in Africa is well known; so are the political upheavals it has experienced since Chief Leabua Jonathan staged his coup 13 years ago. That it is, like many other southern African countries, an inherently unstable country is abundantly clear.

Disregarding, however, such signs of the internal roots of Lesotho's instability, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has pursued a remarkable campaign, remarkable for what he has got away with: accusing South Africa of economic and political destabilization of his country. But this time, the Jonathan government has gone beyond its most imaginative efforts of the past. If the destabilization campaign was a red herring before, masking government's own mismanagement and political incompetence, it is now just a weak joke.

What remains to be seen is whether the rest of the world can afford, this time, to go along with such a fabrication. South Africa cannot and will not, however, no matter how stridently the campaign is pursued.

ZIMBABWE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PLO

MB300715 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, have signed a joint declaration to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from yesterday. The agreement was signed by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Magwende, and the PLO ambassador to Maputo, Comrade Hani Shawwa, in Harare last night. Comrade Mangwende said the agreement will strengthen the already cordial relations between the people of Palestine and the people of Zimbabwe. In reply Comrade Shawwa said the agreement will inspire his organization to fight for the sovereignty and legitimacy of independent Palestine.